

CITY OF BATH

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL  
MEDICINE

10, PARKS ROAD,  
OXFORD



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

A. Tyler, F.R.S.I., F.S.I.A., M.R.S.A.

FOR THE YEAR

# 1950

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B. A. Astley Weston, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Medical Officer of Health*

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# CITY OF BATH.

December, 1950

*Mayor* : Councillor Miss KATHLEEN HARPER, J.P.

## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : Alderman W. BARRETT.

Aldermen G. Burden, W. J. Say.

Councillors :—The Mayor ; Lt.-Col. W. H. Bateman, F. Burn,  
S. D. Chappell, Mrs. H. Cordiner, C. P. Curran, A. N. Dix,  
E. G. Haskins, Miss A. M. Hicks, T. Jones, C. E. Kindersley,  
F.R.C.S., Commander D. H. Magnay, R.N., W. H. Rossiter,  
S. A. Smith, L. H. W. Wheeler, Mrs. E. M. Williams.

Co-opted Members :—

Miss M. L. Bastable, Mr. R. Brain, Mrs. M. Cooke, Mr. T. J. Cornish,  
Miss K. M. Ealand, Mr. S. P. Ellis, Mrs. H. Miles, Mr. E. W. Smith,  
Dr. A. Sutherland, Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

Sub-Committees :—

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE :

Alderman W. Barrett.

Councillors :—F. Burn, Mrs. H. Cordiner, T. Jones, C. E. Kindersley,  
F.R.C.S., S. A. Smith, L. W. H. Wheeler, Mrs. E. M. Williams.  
Miss M. L. Bastable, Mr. R. Brain, Mrs. M. Cooke, Miss K. M.  
Ealand, Mr. S. P. Ellis, Dr. A. Sutherland.

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES :

Aldermen W. Barrett, W. J. Say.

Councillors :—Mrs. H. Cordiner, A. N. Dix, T. Jones, W. H. Rossiter.  
Mr. T. J. Cornish, Mrs. H. Miles, Mr. E. W. Smith,  
Mrs. J. Wesley Whimster.

### SANITARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES :

Aldermen W. Barrett, G. Burden.

Councillors :—Lt.-Col. W. H. Bateman, S. D. Chappell, C. P. Curran,  
A. N. Dix, E. G. Haskins, Miss A. M. Hicks, T. Jones,  
L. H. W. Wheeler.  
Mr. R. Brain.

### SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE *re* HEALTH CENTRES :

Alderman W. Barrett.

Councillors :—C. P. Curran, T. Jones, C. E. Kindersley, F.R.C.S.,  
Commander D. H. Magnay, R.N., S. A. Smith.  
Mr. T. J. Cornish, Mrs. E. M. Williams.

## HOUSING COMMITTEE.

*Chairman* : Councillor A. E. WHITCHER.

Aldermen S. J. Amblin, J. W. Andrews, S. Day.

Councillors :—

The Mayor ; Mrs. A. M. Fitzjohn, W. E. Mannings, P. J. Pepler,  
F. G. Tranter, (one vacancy).

Co-opted Members :—

Mrs. F. E. Coltart

Mrs. D. Smithard

## **STAFF. December, 1950.**

The following particulars are given in accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health.

### **PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.**

**Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.**

**B. A. Astley Weston,**  
M.B., Ch.B., (Bristol), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

**Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer.**

**L. F. McWilliams, M.C., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.**

(from 7/9/50).

**Assistant Medical Officers :**

**Norah D. Pinkerton, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), B.Sc.**  
**Sara Evans, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H.**

**City Analyst : \*H. F. Barke, F.I.C.**

**Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

**A. Tyler, F.R.San.I., F.S.I.A., M.R.S.A. (Scot.).**

**Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector :**

**G. W. Dhenin, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.**

**District Sanitary Inspectors :**

**R. W. L. Read, D.P.A., M.S.I.A.**  
**R. J. Pendlebury, D.P.A., M.S.I.A.**  
**F. C. Hills, M.S.I.A.**  
**D. G. I. Smith, M.S.I.A.**  
**R.E. Adams, M.S.I.A.**

**Rodent Officer : W. P. Trevor (4 operators).**

**Senior Health Visitor :**

**Miss G. Sparshatt, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.**

**Health Visitors (and School Nurses) :**

**Miss G. Davies, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.**  
**Miss N. M. Hill, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.**  
**Mrs. D. M. Rendle, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.**  
**Miss P. Silby, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.**  
**Miss B. J. Macquillan, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. \***  
**Miss M. Macauley, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.**  
**Miss D. Milsom, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.**  
**Miss S. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.**

**Tuberculosis Health Visitor :**

**Miss D. M. Payne, S.C.M.**

**Mental Health Visitor :**

**Mrs. I. G. Swaine, S.R.N.**

**Authorised Officers, Mental Health Section :**

**R. L. Reddish, Dip.Soc.Sc., R.M.N.**  
**J. G. McLeod, S.R.N., R.M.N.**

Supervisor, Occupation Centre :  
Mrs. D. Denyer.

Matrons, Day Nurseries :  
Mrs. H. Hunt, S.R.N. (Park Lane).  
Vacant (Beaufort East).

Clerks :  
C. J. Taylor, D.P.A.,      B. J. Stowell      Miss J. M. Double  
                                 Chief Clerk.      Mrs. H. M. Welch      Miss C. A. Mossdrop  
R. G. Lavis, D.P.A.      K. G. Morley      A. Ashman  
V. G. Fudge      Miss B. White      Miss K. Bishop  
T. D. Blyth      Mrs. R. Dolman

Temporary Staff :  
Mr. T. Norris

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Centres :  
Dr. Norah D. Pinkerton      \*Dr. D. Tasker  
Dr. Sara Evans      \*Dr. M. Child

Superintendent of Council Midwives and Home Nurses :  
Miss A. Cook, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Deputy Superintendent :  
Miss E. M. Vigar, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Council Midwives :  
Mrs. M. E. Harris      Miss J. A. Young  
Miss D. Cannon

Home Help Organiser :  
Mrs. B. Reeves (from 29.8.50).

The Staff of the School Medical Department is given in my Report to the Education Authority.

\*Part-time Officer of the Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS  
OF THE CITY OF BATH.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting my Report for the year 1950, together with that of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Much of the Report concerns routine matters, but a large part is concerned with the Council's responsibilities as a Health Authority under the National Health Service Acts, 1946 and 1949.

While the Health Service is still so young it is natural that many problems of evolution have had to be dealt with during the year. Co-operation between the Local Health Authority and the two other administrative bodies under the Act has been secured by the fact that the Chairman and six members of your Health Committee are also on the Hospital Management Committee, while the Chairman and five members are on the Executive Council for Bath. As Medical Officer of Health I am a member of the Bath Group Hospital Management Committee, the Local Medical Committee and the Obstetric Committee. I am also a member of the Hortham/Brentry Hospital Management Committee. The Chairman is also member of the Clinical Area Committee and I am on the Clinical Area Maternity Committee. There are, of course, sub-committees of the above and much time is given to such work, but at least the City Council has been well represented whenever development plans have been considered. I am glad to report the cordial relations which exist between your officers and those of the Hospital Management Committee and of the Executive Council. Frequent consultation has also taken place between your officers and those of neighbouring Local Health Authorities.

Thanks to the goodwill which exists, the teething troubles of the National Health Service have not given rise to any vital complications. Many problems have yet to be settled, notably the care of the chronic sick and the infirm; the future of the Tuberculosis and Maternity Services in which responsibility is divided; the professional relationship between General Practitioners and Local Authority Medical Officers and Nurses in the supervision of the health of infants and school children; and the provision and use of Health Centres. The solution of these problems with the greatest benefit to the health of the community will involve not only co-operation of all concerned, but chiefly the sinking of old prejudices, and it is imperative that they shall be solved in the near future.

I am most grateful to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued understanding and confidence, and for the help and advice so readily given. I am also glad to acknowledge with thanks the sustained effort and efficiency of each member of the staff.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

B. A. ASTLEY WESTON,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

*July, 1951.*

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

## City and County Borough of Bath. Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.

Area of the Borough, 5152 Statute acres.

Situation—Latitude 51° 23' N., Longitude 2° 21' W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias and Gravel.

Water—Constant service of moderately hard spring water. Corporation Reservoirs have a total capacity of 61,000,000 gallons. Average daily consumption, 1950, 30.70 gallons per head; 1945-49 27.73 gallons.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage. Treated at Saltford.

House refuse removed by the Sanitary Authority.

Population—Pre-war, about 69,000 (see below).

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1931, 15,599 (*i.e.*, structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families). Estimate for 1950, 20,970.

Years ...					1950.	1949.	Mean of 1946-50.	Mean of 1941-45.
Population { Birth, Marriage and ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Death rates ...	...	...	...	...	77,040	77,280	76,820	75,720
Rateable Value in March, 1951	...	£	653,722	649,134	652,914	634,046		
Rates—Total per £ ...	...	...	20/-	20/-	18/4	12/4		
One penny General Rate produced	...	£	2,622	2,600	2,613	2,541		
Total net indebtedness March, 1951...	...	£	4,218,799	3,919,473	3,258,818	2,473,380		
Ditto per person	...	£	54-15-3	50-12-1	42-15-1	32-19-3		
MARRIAGES—Number Registered	...	...	598	661	662	657		
Rate per 1000 population. Bath			15.5	17.1	17.2	17.3		
Ditto. England and Wales			16.3	17.0	17.6	16.8		
BIRTHS—Number ... Bath			1130	1174	1285	1197		
Rate per 1000 population ...			14.7	15.2	16.8	15.9		
Ditto. England and Wales			15.8	16.7	18.0	16.0		
Illegitimate births per 1000 infants born ... Bath			44	60	64	91		
DEATHS—Number—Civilian Bath residents			1040	1079	1039	1045		
Net rate per 1000 population, Bath			13.6	14.0	13.5	13.7		
Standardized rate for age and sex "			11.2	11.6	11.2	11.3		
England and Wales, Crude Death-rate			11.6	11.7	11.5	11.9		
INFANT MORTALITY— ... Bath			24	29	32	47		
England and Wales			30	32	36	50		
Illegitimate Infants ... Bath			20	29	45	111		
DEATHS from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)			1	0	2	8		
Ditto. Rate per 1000 births, Bath			0.9	—	1.5	6.8		
Ditto do. England and Wales			1.9	3.0	3.7	5.2		
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—								
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	11	31	26	39		
"Other" Tuberculosis ...	...	...	1	5	4	7		
Influenza ...	...	...	11	11	8	16		



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS--Continued

9

Years ...				1950	1949	Mean of 1946-50	Mean of 1941-45
Pneumonia	...	...	...	35	52	45	57
Bronchitis	...	...	...	32	24	24	26
Cancer	...	...	...	152	161	158	158
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc., Heart Disease & other Circulatory diseases				591	595	556	453
Nephritis	...	...	...	19	27	21	27
Violence	...	...	...	37	39	38	47
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.14	0.40	0.34	0.52
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.09
Influenza	...	...	...	0.14	0.14	0.10	0.21
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.45	0.67	0.59	0.75
Bronchitis	...	...	...	0.42	0.31	0.31	0.34
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	0.16	0.05	0.09	0.11
Cancer	...	...	...	2.00	2.08	2.06	2.08
DEATHS at various age periods—							
Under 1 year	...	...	...	29	33	42	57
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	8	8	7	14
Between 5 and 60 years	...	...	...	174	214	186	218
Over 60 years	...	...	...	829	824	804	755
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Cases notified							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	1	6	54
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	34	51	50	142
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	2
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	15	18	12	20
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	—	1	2	10
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	12	21	12	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	1	6	16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	58	75	77	74
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	...	9	14	10	10
<i>See also pages 35 and 68</i>							
INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Attack rates per 1000 population—							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.71
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	0.44	0.66	0.65	1.86
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	0.02
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0.19	0.23	0.15	0.26
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.21
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.75	0.97	1.00	0.97
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.12	0.18	0.13	0.12
NUMBER OF DEATHS from—							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	2	—	—	1
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—	0.02
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0.03	—	—	0.02
Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—	0.02
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	0.01	0.01	0.03
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	—	—	—	0.01

# Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Bath for the Year 1950.

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## Section A.

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

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Bath has been known since the Roman occupation as a health resort famous for its springs of natural hot mineral water. While still claiming a premier place among British Spas with important literary, historical and architectural associations, the City is now the site of several important industries. As a place of residence, Bath has few rivals being delightfully situated on wooded slopes of hills between which the River Avon winds its way. It provides a varied climate and delightful views at different altitudes. Good roads lead to the Cotswolds to the North, and Mendip or Quantock Hills to the South; while railway services to London, the Midlands and the West are excellent. These attractions have made Bath a place of retirement for many, and the average age of the population is higher than industrial areas. During the war years the character of the populace was considerably altered in regard to age, sex and occupation by the removal to the City of an important Government Department.

In addition to its national fame as a Spa for the treatment of Rheumatic Diseases, Bath is the centre of one of the Clinical Areas into which the South West Region is divided. The Bath Group Hospital Management Committee controls 11 hospitals in and around the City with a total of 1515 beds. The Bath Executive Council is responsible for all General Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Services in the City.

An area comparability factor of .82 is given to us by the Registrar-General this year. In the light of the remarks contained in the opening paragraph it will be of interest to learn the actual position revealed by the 1951 Census.

**Population.** The Registrar-General's estimate of the 1950 mid-year population was 77,040, a decrease of 240 compared with 77,280 which was the figure for 1949. The population in 1938, the last complete year before the war, was 68,300.

**Births and Infant Mortality.** There were 1,130 births in 1950; 44 fewer than last year. The rate per thousand population for 1950 was 14.7 compared with 15.2 for last year. The rate for England and Wales was 15.8.

The Infant Mortality rate was 24 per 1,000 live births compared with 29 in 1949, and an average of 42 for the 5 years, 1944–48. The 1950 figure for the Country as a whole was 30 and for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, 34.

The number of illegitimate births continues to decline, viz., to 50, as compared with 70, 84 and 105 for the three previous years.

The Infant Mortality rate of 24 is exceptionally low. Records show that this rate is the lowest ever recorded. It is however, in keeping with the general low rate of recent years, and is the result of improved social conditions together with the better ante-natal care of the mother. One cause of infant mortality remains almost unchanged, that is to say deaths from Prematurity and Congenital Defects. During 1950, of the 29 infants who died in the first year of life, 9 were from Prematurity and 7 from Congenital Defects. If therefore any further reduction in Infant Mortality is to be effected, research is necessary into the causes of these conditions during the ante-natal period.

**Marriages.** The number registered as taking place in Bath, not necessarily of Bath people, was 598, as compared with 661 in 1949. The marriage rate per thousand population was 15.5 and for England and Wales, 16.3.

**Deaths.** The standardised death-rate for 1950 was 11.2, compared with 11.6 in 1949 and an average of 11.3 for the ten years 1941–1950. Details of the principal causes of deaths and the incidence in various age groups are given in the Summary (pages 66 and 67). The causes of death in this Summary are different from previous years being in accordance with the suggested short list of 36 groups proposed by the Registrar-General for the use of Medical Officers of Health. These changes are in line with the new International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death proposed by the World Health Organisation in 1948, which became operative in 1950. It should be noted however that the figures given in the Summary are compiled from local records, and may not agree precisely with those prepared by the Registrar-General.

The death-rate for England and Wales was 11.6.

The following extracts from the vital statistics are given in the form suggested in the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 1961.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	....1080	552	528	} Birth Rate, 14.7
	Illegitimate	.... 50	31	19	
Stillbirths	....	.... 31	16	15	Rate per 1,000
					total births, 26.7
Deaths	....	1040	479	561	Death-rate, 11.2
Deaths from puerperal causes :—					Rate per 1,000 total
			Deaths.		(live and still) births.
	Puerperal sepsis ...		—		0.00
	Other puerperal causes		2		1.72

**Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—**

Legitimate, 24 ;	Illegitimate, 20 ;	Total, 24.
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	152
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	—
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)		1

The rate of Stillbirths is higher than last year, and it is probable that the causes are similar to those of premature birth and congenital defect. During the period 1940-49 the mean stillbirth rate was 25.7 per 1000 total births.

(For number of births, birth rates, infant mortality and maternal mortality see pages 8 and 9).

## Section B.

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Health Committee is responsible to the Council for carrying out a comprehensive scheme which includes the following :—Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics, Supervision of Midwives under the Midwives Acts ; The Municipal Midwifery Service ; Health Visiting ; Five Infant Welfare Centres (Seven weekly sessions) ; Provision of milk and welfare foods for mothers and infants ; Dental Service ; Birth Control Clinic ; two Day Nurseries ; Home Nursing ; Provision of Domestic Help ; and arrangements for the care of Unmarried Mothers.

A summary of the work done during 1950 follows, together with brief explanatory comments where necessary. In general terms it may be said that most of the services have been maintained at their previous level, with reductions in numbers attended by our domiciliary midwives, and attendances at ante-natal and post-natal clinics.

### HEALTH CENTRES.

No further progress has been made with regard to the provision of Health Centres envisaged under the National Health Service Act, but preliminary discussions have taken place between the interested bodies, and the City Planning Committee has been asked to keep the question of suitable sites under review.

### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

**Ante-Natal Clinics.** Figures in brackets are those for 1949.

Day	Rivers Street Mon., Tues., Wed.	Blue Coat House Friday.
Number of Sessions held	.... 202 (222)	30 (49)
Number of new patients	.... 351 (353)	21 (43)
Total attendances	.... 2037 (2486)	148 (360)
Average per session	.... 12 (13)	5 (8)
Ante-natal home visits by City Midwives	... 996 (1050)	



In September it was decided, in view of the reduced attendances at the Ante-natal Clinics, to discontinue the Friday morning session at Blue Coat House. As mentioned in the 1949 Report one effect of the National Health Service Act has been that more expectant mothers are booking a General Practitioner Obstetrician for their confinement, causing a reduction in Midwives' cases and a reduced attendance at Ante-natal Clinics.

**Post-Natal Clinic.** 66 new patients attended the sessions held during 1950, and the total attendances were 86 (124 patients and 159 attendances in 1949).

This clinic is now held once a month instead of fortnightly. The reduced attendance is again due to the provision of General Practitioner Obstetricians.

### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

For days and times see page 28. Figures for 1950 are as follows:—

		Blue Coat House	Walcot	Oldfield Park	South- down	Odd Down
Number of sessions	...	94	91	46	45	45
Attendances of children	...	2023	1534	673	688	620
New cases included in above		232	149	179	59	77
Average attendance of infants per session	...	21.5	16.9	14.6	15.3	13.8

The attendances recorded above are those in which the child was seen by the doctor. The table shows that there were 5,538 consultations at 325 sessions, an average of 17.1 per session. (In 1949, the figures were 6,800 ; 300 ; and 22.7). In addition, there were 3,424 visits of infants for weighing, renewal of milk applications, and so forth, for whom a consultation with the doctor was not necessary.

With the change in the distribution of the population, both inside and outside the City, the need for new Centres becomes apparent in order that mothers of young children may easily attend Centres for guidance without taking young infants long distances through busy streets, and the provision of Centres in the Weston and Twerton areas is under consideration.

The Council continues to owe a deep debt of gratitude to the voluntary helpers connected with the Infant Welfare Associations, many of whom have given constant help over a long series of years. Without them the work could not be continued on the present lines, and it would be necessary to increase the number of paid staff.

**Supply of Milk to Mothers and Children.** Although large quantities of milk are distributed free, or at reduced prices, under the Government scheme, a demand for various special types of dried milk continues, and these were distributed through the Infant Welfare Centres at special clinic rates. All of it was sanctioned by the medical officers, because of the condition or need of the mother or child.



There are also facilities at the Infant Welfare Centres for the sale of proprietary welfare foods, and the distribution of cod liver oil and orange juice by the Ministry of Food.

Like so many other long established services, the Infant Welfare work needs to be brought into line with the general scheme for health and social welfare. This may mean discarding old routines and developing on new lines. Infant Centres were never intended to provide treatment for illness, but rather to educate mothers in healthy living so that their children might avoid disease. In the past there was great need to provide some minor forms of treatment through Infant Welfare Centres, when the dependents of a man insured under the National Health Insurance Act were not provided for. Today, there is provision under the National Health Service Act for all to receive free treatment and advice. There is now a grand opportunity for the Infant Centre to develop its true function of Health Education.

**Dental Service.** The Council's School Dental Service reopened in March with the appointment of two Dental Officers.

The following is a summary of the work carried out from March to December, 1950 :—

(a) Numbers provided with dental care :

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing mothers ... ..	36	36	32	32
Children under five ... ..	75	70	70	70

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided :

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	56	46	4	14	10	—	26	3	4	3
Children under five	43	2	34	23	—	16	4	—	—	—

The number of Expectant and Nursing mothers treated has diminished as they are able to receive free treatment through their own dentists, but the number of children treated under five has shewn an increase.

Arrangements are made with a local private dental mechanic for the provision of dentures required by patients attending the Local Authority's dental clinics.

Cases referred to the Dental Officers were those actually requiring dental treatment. Owing to the shortage of staff, it was still not possible to carry out inspections at the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Clinics.

**Orthopædic Treatment.** Arrangements outlined in the 1949 Report continued throughout the year, and regular sessions were held by the Orthopædic Surgeon in the Health Department with weekly sessions by the After-Care Sister for massage and treatment recommended by the Surgeon. Patients are referred for Ultra-Violet Ray or Hot Pool treatments to the City Bathing Establishment. During the year, 209 attendances to the Surgeon's Clinics, 370 to the Massage Clinics and 645 to the After-Care Sister's Clinics were made by children under school age.

**"Birth Control" Clinic.** 30 married women attended this Clinic during 1950, compared with 57 in 1949. Cases are referred by General Practitioners or through the Medical Officer at the Ante and Post-natal Clinics. All cases are checked by the Medical Officer of Health before an appointment is made and only those referred for medical reasons are accepted.

**Premature Infants.** Specially equipped and staffed hospital units for the care of premature infants exist at both the Royal United and St. Martin's Hospitals under the direction of a Pediatrician, and arrangements have been made to ensure as far as possible that we become aware of all cases of prematurity, so that our records may be complete and the requisite following up carried out. Of the 5 infants who were entirely nursed at home, 3 died from prematurity; and 66 infants were nursed in hospitals or nursing homes.

The duty of the Local Authority is to provide through its Midwifery and Health Visiting Services a team of nurses, experienced in the care of premature infants, to nurse such children when circumstances prevent their admission to the Hospital Unit.

### **Care of Illegitimate Children and Unmarried Mothers.**

Everything possible is done to ensure the welfare of the infant and the rehabilitation of the mother in these cases, and the Council's arrangements continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The work is now carried out through the Children's Committee in close co-operation with the Diocesan and County Moral Welfare Association and the Health Visitors.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers is dealt with on an ad hoc basis, and during the year arrangements were made for two unmarried mothers to go to Mother and Baby Homes. Maintenance charges were paid partly by the City Council, and partly through other sources.

The City Council continue to accept responsibility for the maintenance of cots at the Church of England Children's Society's Homes at Savile House, Bath and Sunnyside Home, Box, Wilts.

**Adoption of Children Acts.** The Children's Officer is now responsible for the preliminary investigations and reports on all applications for adoption orders, but there is close co-operation between the Health and Children's Departments in this work. A Summary of the cases dealt with in 1950 shows that in accordance with Section 5, Adoption of Children Act, 1949, notice of intention to apply for an adoption order was given in respect of 38 children. These cases were investigated and application having been made to the Courts in respect of 21 children, orders were granted unconditionally. The remaining 17 applications are awaiting the dispensation of the court, the adopters not having completed the necessary period of probation (three months), during which the children are supervised by the Children's Department.

**Child Life Protection.** (Part VII of Public Health Act, 1936).

This section of the Public Health Act, 1936 is administered by the Children's Department in close liaison with the Health Department. A summary of the position is shown below.

Number of Names		Foster Parents	Children
On Register at end of 1949	....	17	20
Added during the year	....	15	26
Removed during the year	....	14	27
On Register December 31st, 1950		18	19

**Day Nurseries.** The Council's two Day Nurseries—one at the Lower Common and the other at 3, Beaufort East—were open during the whole of 1950. Work was put in hand during 1950 for the adaptation of premises acquired at Riverside as a day nursery. Alterations were well forward at the end of the year, and it is hoped to move from 3, Beaufort East early in 1951. The new nursery will provide for 55 children as against 40 at 3, Beaufort East, which will be closed when the transfer is made.

Some figures for the year are :

		Accommodation.	Average Daily attendance.
Lower Common	...	40	31
3, Beaufort East	...	40	30

The number of requests for and the waiting list for admission to Day Nurseries indicates the need for such institutions. Originally started as Wartime Nurseries where the one acceptable reason for admission was that the mother was in "essential employment" the Nurseries now accept any child where it is shown that there is a need. Priority is given to those children who have no father (either because of death, separation of the parents, or because the mother is not married), where the home conditions are unhealthy or unsuitable, where the mother is in essential employment, and where financial



circumstances compel the mother to seek employment. In all cases there exists financial need but priority is given to children who are likely to benefit in physical or mental health by conditions in a Day Nursery. The need for expansion in industry and for re-armament is likely to increase the demand for Day Nursery accommodation, and though the suggestion may be revolutionary there are indications that the difficulty of obtaining Nursing staff in hospitals may lead to the co-operation between Hospital Management Committees and Local Authorities in opening Creches or Nurseries in hospital grounds. By doing so the Medical world would be following the example of Industry in making it possible to retain married women in the work for which they are trained.

### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

3 Persons were registered as child minders during 1950 under this Act.

### MIDWIFERY.

During 1950 the number of midwives signifying their intention to practise in the City was 56. Of these, 39 worked solely in Hospitals, 3 in connection with Nursing Homes, 5 were employed as City Midwives, and one was in private practice. Eight of those who notified did not attend any births in the City. 22 Midwives attended 30 or more births each, and 5 less than 10 each.

The number of confinements attended by all midwives was 1,545—last year it was 1,663.

Live births registered numbered 1,558.

Altogether, a doctor was called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board on 43 occasions for various emergencies in connection with births and miscarriages. These emergencies may be grouped as follows: Complications of labour, 22; Ante-natal conditions, 9; Post-natal condition of mother, 6; Unsatisfactory condition of child, 6.

As far as Bath is concerned, the number of cases dealt with by the Council's Domiciliary Midwives, and private maternity homes, shows a reduction. The following table gives the place of confinement of the registered live births in Bath.

	Royal United & Forbes Fraser Hospitals	St. Martin's Hospital	Private Maternity Homes	Private Houses
Bath mothers ....	417	509	44	142
Non-residents ...	171	248	24	3
Total ....	588	757	68	145

Percentage—

Bath mothers ....	37% (33%)	46% (42%)	4% (9%)	13% (16%)
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(Percentages for 1949 are shown in brackets)

In practice, this means that many more women are engaging a private doctor for their confinements under the terms of the National Health Service Act, and as the doctor may attend his patient in the

maternity beds at the Royal United Hospital free of cost to the mother, the number of confinements of Bath mothers taking place in hospitals has increased from 75% in 1949 to 83% in 1950. As was mentioned in the last Report, this trend is making the training of future midwives difficult, inasmuch as it is impossible to provide sufficient domiciliary work for student midwives.

**City Midwives.** The staff of Domiciliary Midwives, 3 in number at the end of 1950, attended 157 cases during the year (190 in 1949).

At the end of the year 28 midwives in hospitals and nursing and maternity homes, were qualified to administer gas and air analgesia.

The City Midwives now have two sets of gas and air apparatus which can be made available to all domiciliary confinements. At the end of the year two of the Council's midwives had been trained to administer gas and air analgesia which was used in 24 confinements.

An arrangement was continued in 1950 with the West Wilts Hospital Management Committee, whereby pupil midwives from the Bradford-on-Avon Maternity Hospital were given district training under the direction of City Midwives approved by the Central Midwives Board.

A stock of maternity outfits is kept for the use of mothers having their confinements at home, and each mother is provided with an outfit prior to the birth.

**Maternity Beds.** Arrangements continued to be made through the Maternity and Child Welfare Department and the Ante-natal Clinics for expectant mothers to book accommodation for their confinement at the Royal United or St. Martin's Hospitals.

Of the 1,112 live births to Bath mothers taking place in the City during 1950, 926 or over 83% occurred at the Royal United, St. Martin's and Forbes Fraser Hospitals. This is the highest percentage in any town in the Country.

Although the number of registered live births to Bath mothers has fallen from 1,155 to 1,112, it will be noted that the continued fall in attendance at Ante and Post-natal Clinics and the reduced number of confinements taking place at home and in Maternity Homes must be compared with the increase in the number taking place in Hospitals. Two factors probably account for this trend. Firstly the increased service provided by General Practitioner Obstetricians, and secondly the fact that in Bath Hospitals there have been adequate Maternity beds for all who wish to be confined there. It is probably right to say that financial and economic considerations influence many mothers to seek admission to hospital because the Maternity Benefit and Maternity Grant are equally available to those confined in hospital free of cost under the National Health Service, and to those confined at home where expense is greater in spite of the provision of free Medical and Midwifery attendance.



Apart from the effect on the training of midwives, this tendency to go into hospital for confinement is beginning to cause a strain on hospital beds, and in so far as it is dictated by financial reasons will probably have to be checked by restricting admission to cases of difficult midwifery, "first babies" where ante-natal examination shows reason to expect difficulty and to those cases where the home circumstances are unsuitable. The situation is under consideration both nationally and locally by the Clinical Area Committee.

**Maternal Mortality.** There were two maternal deaths in Bath during the year both of which occurred in hospital. The rate for England and Wales was 0·86 per 1,000 (live and still births) and the average of 5 years, 1946-50 for Bath was 1·72, and for England and Wales, 1·09.

### HEALTH VISITING.

The general arrangements for the Health Visiting staff continued throughout the year. Nine Health Visitors were employed at the end of the year, an increase of one, caused by the appointment of one pupil after she had been successful in obtaining her Certificate.

The Health Visiting staff maintain very close co-operation with the Sanitary, Midwifery, Home Nursing and Domestic Help Services as well as with the Children's Officer and voluntary organisations.

In addition to attending Infant Welfare Clinics and Schools, the Health Visitors made the following visits during 1950. Children under 1 year, 7,339; between 1 and 5, 8,420; others, 324; total 16,083.

During 1950 the Health Visitors again co-operated with the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists in further research work in connection with an enquiry being undertaken by that body.

The work of the School Nurse and Health Visitor is now amalgamated so that each child is watched over by the same Health Nurse from birth to school leaving age. This not only ensures continuity of supervision, but at the same time reduces the number of official visitors to the homes. Of the staff of 12 Public Health Nurses, 9 are fully qualified Health Visitors doing both Child Welfare and School Nursing and three are occupied entirely in School work.

### HOME NURSING

The Bath District Nursing Association act as agents for the Local Authority in providing a home nursing service, and this arrangement remained unchanged throughout the year. The full cost of the service is borne by the City Council and is under the general control of the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year, 23,855 visits were paid to 1,223 individual patients. Of these, 724 were discharged as no longer requiring the services of a home nurse, 147 were admitted to hospitals, and 138 died. There were 214 patients on the Association's books at the end of the year. The nursing staff numbered 7 full-time and 5 part-time nurses at 31st December.

The care of old chronic sick patients continued to be a problem throughout the year because of the lack of hospital accommodation, particularly for female cases. There was very close co-operation between all the Local Authority's services and the hospitals in an effort to meet the situation, and the services of a home nurse or home help were made available in numerous instances, but until further hospital beds are made available for the chronic sick the problem is likely to remain. This problem is particularly difficult in Bath which has a fairly large percentage of old people in the population, many of whom are living alone.

There has been no demand for night nursing that could not be met by the existing staff, and it has therefore not been necessary to form a panel of part-time nurses for this purpose or to employ nurses from the Co-operations.

It has not yet been possible to place home nurses on the housing estates because of the general demand for new houses.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

**Diphtheria Immunisation.** The Council's arrangements for the immunisation against diphtheria of children up to school leaving age continued throughout the year. Regular sessions were held at the various Infant Welfare Centres and arrangements were made for school children to be immunised at individual schools where the need was indicated. All the clinics arranged by the Health Department continued to be fairly well attended. Every mother is encouraged to have her child immunised, by birthday reminders and personal calls at the home by the Health Visitors, and letters are addressed to parents of children attending school for the first time, drawing their attention to the need for immunisation. Despite all these efforts the figures reveal that a number do not take advantage of the facilities provided by the Local Authority and the family doctor.

An increasing number of children are taken to the family doctor for immunisation. These practitioners receive free supplies of vaccine lymph and immunising material and they undertake to supply the Local Health Authority with details of the persons so treated.

The position at the end of 1950 as regards diphtheria immunisation of the child population was as follows:—

		No. Immunised.
Under 5 years	....	2,723
5 to 14 years	....	5,967
		<hr/>
Total		8,690

Of this number 663 children under 5 years, and 76 from 5 to 14 years were immunised during 1950. In addition, "boosting" injections—i.e. injections given four or more years after primary immunisation—were given to 619 children in the same period.

Using the figures suggested by the Registrar-General it is estimated that about 45% of the existing child population under 5, and 58% from 5—14 years, had completed at least one course of injections. Regular clinics continue to be held. Two injections of A.P.T. are given to an unimmunised child under 10 years, but for older children T.A.F. is used. A further single dose on entering school is considered advisable for those who were first treated in early infancy.

There was only one case of Diphtheria during the year, but I do not regard the percentage of Bath children immunised as satisfactory. In order that we may consider the population to be reasonably protected from future epidemics of diphtheria, at least 70% of the child population should be immunised. The facilities for immunisation are there, either through the family doctor or the Local Authority Clinics and parents who fail to have their children protected, do so, in the majority of cases, because they either fail to realise the danger, or are too inert to make use of the facilities.

Arrangements have been made for immunisation to be carried out in the homes of those who do not wish to attend the clinics or call in their private doctor. These injections will be given by the Health Visitors.

Articles in the press have spread a fear that injections given to children to prevent diphtheria may make them more liable to contract infantile paralysis. Like so many other suggestions that have been made about the increase in this disease, it is by no means proved, and special enquiry is now made into every case in order to find out the truth. When infantile paralysis is present in the area the medical profession is informed and, if desirable, diphtheria immunisation is stopped. Until it is certain that immunisation has any effect on the incidence of infantile paralysis it would be a disservice to the children to restrict it in any way, as Diphtheria will again become a dreaded danger to them unless the percentage of protected children is kept up and even increased.

**Vaccination.** Vaccination is no longer compulsory. Every effort is still made to persuade mothers to have their children vaccinated. Vaccination sessions are held at all the Infant Welfare Clinics in conjunction with diphtheria immunisation where this service is provided by one of the Authority's Medical Officers.

Mothers may also take their children to any of the doctors taking part in the Local Authority's scheme.

For the year ended 31st December 1950, 258 Primary vaccinations were carried out of which 223 were in respect of children under 15 years of age, and there were also 154 re-vaccinations.

**Whooping Cough Immunisation.** No steps have been taken to provide officially for the immunisation of children against Whooping Cough. This disease is now one of the most serious to which infants are exposed, and when satisfactory reports are received on new immunising materials it is recommended that the Council should offer protection in this way.

**B.C.G. Vaccination.** See page 24.



## PROVISION OF AMBULANCE SERVICES.

The City Fire and Ambulance Services are combined under the immediate control of the Chief Fire Officer, although the general direction of the Ambulance Service remains the responsibility of the Medical Officer of Health.

A Joint Fire and Ambulance sub-Committee consisting of an equal number of members from the Watch and Health Committees is responsible for the two Services, and any matters relating to the Ambulance Service are reported to the full Health Committee.

Special arrangements were made with the Somerset and Gloucestershire County Councils whereby the Bath Ambulance Service provide facilities for certain county areas adjoining the City boundaries.

At the end of the year the Service was operating with 8 ambulances and 5 cars. This number included an infectious diseases ambulance stationed at the Central Fire and Ambulance Depot. In addition, ambulances operated by the St. John Ambulance Brigade and the British Red Cross Society were used at a fixed mileage rate, and the arrangements with the Hospital Car Service remained unchanged.

	(1) Total Journeys	(2) Patients Carried	(3) Accidents (included in 1)	(4) Total Mileage
City Ambulances & Cars	14,882	15,697	1,021	127,775
St. John & B.R.C.S.				
Ambulances	.... 5	6	—	247
Hospital Car Service	.... 4,139	4,523	—	45,144
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total	.... 19,026	20,226	1,021	173,166

During the year, the City Ambulances carried out 1,062 removals in the area of the Somerset County Council, and 43 in Gloucestershire. These figures are included in the above.

The figures for the year show a further very great increase in the amount of work done by the Ambulance Service. In 1949 the various services carried 12,683 patients with a total mileage of 156,443, as compared with 20,226 patients and a mileage of 173,166 in 1950. This is due to the fact that where there is a medical need the Ambulance Authority is responsible for providing, free of cost to the patient, conveyance "from places in their area to places in or outside their area." In a City such as Bath, which provides Hospital facilities for a wide area beyond the city boundary, and also is a national centre for the treatment of rheumatism, the terms of the Act have made the City responsible for providing free transport for many cases who formerly made private arrangements. There is also no limit to the distance travelled in the outward direction. These journeys are frequently very long and involve an overnight stay for the staff. Transport is arranged either by ambulance, car or ambulance and train, according to the condition of the patient after consultation with the doctor or hospital in charge.

Transport of infectious cases is also carried out by the Ambulance Service, and the vehicle is stationed at the Central Fire and Ambulance Station. The ambulance drivers and attendants have been instructed in the special care necessary in handling infectious cases and when the condition of the case makes nursing care essential on the journey a nurse is taken either from the Isolation Hospital or by arrangement with a private nurse. There are dangers in transporting infectious cases in this way, and it will be desirable to review the arrangement after more experience.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE.

**Tuberculosis After Care.** The Tuberculosis Health Visitor was engaged throughout the year in visiting patients in their homes and assisting in their general welfare. Materials for Occupational Therapy at home were supplied, and articles from a small store of nursing requisites and comforts were loaned in certain cases. The Council has 5 garden shelters which are lent to patients who are nursed at home.

The Health Visitor works in close co-operation with the Chest Physician, and attends all Clinics, thus maintaining the vital link between treatment and after care.

Milk was distributed at the Council's expense to 73 individual patients during 1950.

There were 11 deaths from pulmonary and 1 from other forms of tuberculosis, (31 and 5 in 1949). Notifications numbered 58 from pulmonary and 9 from other forms of tuberculosis (75 and 14 in 1949). The number of cases on the Register of Notifications at the end of 1950 was 524 (507 in 1949).

From time to time questions are asked about the occurrence of tuberculosis, and while it is dangerous to draw conclusions from small numbers, the figures given below for the 5 year period 1946-50 are of interest and reflect what is probably the national trend.

		No. on Register.	New Cases Notified.	Deaths.
1946	...	498	107	30
1947	...	524	88	36
1948	...	490	81	37
1949	...	507	89	36
1950	...	524	67	12

It will be noted that the number of tubercular patients on the register remains about the same, though there appears to be a tendency for notifications to decrease in spite of the greater care in finding new cases by means of Mass Radiological Surveys. The fact that the number of cases on the register is slightly higher in 1950 is accounted for by the great reduction in the number of deaths from Tuberculosis of all forms, due possibly to improved methods of treatment in recent years. This is a hopeful sign for the individual patient but for the community as a whole it means that a larger number of infectious patients remain to be a source of danger to others unless steps are taken at the same time to



protect the immediate contacts. The incidence of tuberculosis can only be reduced permanently if all bodies concerned with treatment and prevention combine in an effort to match the advance in treatment by an equal improvement in preventive measures of which probably the most important are healthy living and working conditions.

An analysis of notifications according to age and sex is given on page 68, and a similar analysis of deaths on page 66.

**Chest Clinic.** The work of the Chest Clinic which the City Council, as agent of the Hospital Management Committee, administered until the transfer of Dr. Campbell to the Regional Board during 1950, continued throughout the year. To retain the close link between treatment and after care, the Tuberculosis Health Visitor attends all sessions at the Chest Clinic and this arrangement will, be continued. Arrangements were being made at the end of the year for the transfer of the clinic to more suitable premises at the Manor Hospital, Combe Park.

Three afternoon sessions each week for Bath patients are held at the Chest Clinic, 26, Charles Street, and the following is a summary of the work.

Patients referred to Clinic for examination	...	...	290
Found tuberculous	....	....	32
Contacts examined	....	....	189
Found tuberculous	....	....	9
Total attendances, including above	....	....	3000
Tuberculosis Officer's visits to patients at home	....	....	50
X-ray examinations	....	....	1276

**Sanatorium Treatment.** The City Isolation Hospital was used throughout the year for the treatment of Tuberculous cases and this arrangement materially eased the difficulty of obtaining in-patient accommodation at Sanatoria. We were thus fortunate in being able to provide almost immediate in-patient treatment where required.

In addition to the City Isolation Hospital, Bath patients received treatment during the year at Frenchay Hospital, Bristol; Winsley Sanatorium, Nr. Bath; St. Martin's Hospital, Bath; Papworth Village Settlement; St. Catherine's Nursing Home, Bath; Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate; Dorset Red Cross Hospital, Swanage; Orthopaedic Hospital, Bath; Beckford Orthopaedic Hospital, Nr. Warminster; and Forbes Fraser Hospital, Bath.

Facilities for patients requiring artificial pneumothorax refills are provided at Winsley Sanatorium.

**B.C.G. Vaccination.** A start was made in 1950 to carry out B.C.G. (Bacillus Calmette-Guerin) Vaccination in respect of selected groups of children, primarily those who had been, or were in contact with known cases of tuberculosis. Vaccination is carried out by Dr. H. Campbell the City's Chest Physician. 12 children and 1 adult were given preliminary Montoux tests to establish the need for B.C.G. Vaccination, and of these 10 children received the course of injections.

**Mass Radiography.** Two Surveys were held during 1950. The first was arranged in April for the benefit of members of the public, and the second in November was in the nature of an experiment for the senior pupils and students in the various secondary schools and training colleges. For the latter survey a mobile X-Ray unit was used, and was sent to several conveniently sited schools. At the public session, 4,286 people attended, and 2,324 to the school survey. Summaries of the results of both surveys are given below :—

APRIL, 1950.				Males	Females	Total
No. of Miniature Films	...	...	...	2457	1829	4286
Recalled for large Films	...	...	...	126	62	188
Normal	...	...	...	61	31	92
Significant	...	...	...	65	31	96
Did not attend	...	...	...	—	—	—
Analysis of Significant Cases:—						
Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	25	10	35
Not classified	...	...	...	—	—	—
Tuberculous:—						
Inactive	...	...	...	34	19	53
Active	...	...	...	6	2	8

All tuberculous cases are referred to the private doctor and chest physician. Of the 8 cases of active tuberculosis, 7 required out-patient treatment, and 1 needed sanatorium treatment.

NOVEMBER, 1950.				Males	Females	Total
No. of Miniature Films	...	...	...	852	1472	2324
Recalled for large Films	...	...	...	33	35	68
Normal	...	...	...	24	21	45
Significant	...	...	...	8	13	21
Did not attend	...	...	...	1	1	2
Analysis of Significant Cases:—						
Non-Tuberculous	...	...	...	6	4	10
Under observation	...	...	...	2	1	3
Tuberculous:—						
Inactive	...	...	...	—	5	5
Active	...	...	...	—	3	3

Of the 3 cases of active tuberculosis, 2 required out-patient treatment, and 1 needed sanatorium treatment.

The two Surveys may be summarised by saying that of 6,610 persons examined 188 adults and 68 adolescents were recalled for further examination. Of these 256 persons, 58 were found to have signs of past disease now inactive and 11 with signs of active disease requiring treatment. Of the 11 active cases 9 were treated as out-patients and 2 only were in need of sanatorium treatment.

Another visit of the Unit has been arranged for April, 1951, for the general public, and a further school Survey towards the end of the year.

These Surveys have proved their value as a preventive measure in that 11 cases of active tuberculosis were discovered who were a potential danger to their associates. It is reasonable to calculate that in the total population of the City there are over 100 unknown cases of Tuberculosis capable of infecting others. The Surveys should be extended therefore not only in the hope of detecting early cases which can be cured, but as an effective step towards the control of this disease.

**Mental Illness and Defectiveness.** Details of the work carried out in this connection are given on pages 29—31.

**Venereal Diseases.** Regular clinics were held at the Royal United Hospital, and the general provision for treatment remained unchanged throughout the year. For details of sessions see page 28.

The number of new Bath patients attending the Clinics during 1950 was much the same as the previous year, being 73 as compared with 80. Of the 73 new patients, 5 were found to be suffering from syphilis, 8 from gonorrhoea, and 60 were found to have conditions which were not venereal. As in previous years the majority of the cases attending the Clinic were found on examination not to be suffering from venereal disease, although in most of these cases there had been exposure to risk of infection. In addition to the above figures for the Bath Clinic, 5 Bath patients attended Clinics outside the City, one of whom was found to be suffering from gonorrhoea and 2 from syphilis.

The local Health Authority continues to be responsible for the dissemination of propaganda on the prevention of these diseases, and for the follow up of patients and contacts where necessary.

**Adult Orthopaedic Clinic.** The follow up Clinic arranged for adults who had during childhood been treated for various orthopaedic defects is held in the Health Department by arrangement with the Hospital Management Committee. Seven sessions were held when 58 individual patients made 111 attendances.

**Laboratory Work.** The facilities for pathological examinations at the Area Laboratory, St. Martin's Hospital and the Bath Central Laboratory continued to be used by the Health Department and Chest Clinic. During the year, 143 specimens were sent to the Central Laboratory from the School Medical Department for test for diphtheria bacillus etc., and from the Chest Clinic, 119 specimens of sputum for tubercle bacillus and 357 specimens for blood and E.S.R. examination were submitted.

The Area Laboratory at St. Martin's Hospital has, as always, been of the greatest assistance to the Health Department, particularly in connection with the Ante-natal Clinics. Arrangements have been made

for the examination of blood from expectant mothers to determine the Group and Rh. factor. The ascertainment of this knowledge before confinement may definitely have been said to have saved lives of both mothers and babies.

For details of analyses of food and drugs, milk, ice cream and water carried out by the City Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory, Taunton, see pages 47-49 and 57-58.

## CANCER.

Malignant disease is not a condition which must be notified, therefore any figures given probably represent a portion only of the cases that have occurred in the City. The Registrar-General rates the registration of cases of Cancer, with the South West Regional Cancer Records Bureau, as 90% of the total possible incidence of Cancer in the Area, which includes Bath.

The Records Bureau reports that during 1950, 173 new cases of Cancer were recorded from the City and that 84 persons died of Cancer during the year. 67 cases received some form of surgical treatment, 38 were treated by radiotherapy either at the Centre in Bristol or at the Royal United Hospital, Bath, and 5 cases received some other form of treatment.

60 cases of Cancer, too far advanced for treatment, required some form of nursing assistance in their homes. It is probably too early to report on the results of various forms of treatment, but of the cases registered in 1945/46 it can be said that 36% are still alive after 4 or 5 years.

The Registrar-General's figure for the total number of deaths from Cancer in Bath during 1950 is 152. It is evident therefore that registration of cases for Bath does not reach the percentage estimated by the Registrar-General.

Nursing assistance was given to 50 cases, by the Bath District Nursing Association, in the patients' own homes

When transport is necessary for patients attending either of the Centres for Radiotherapy an Ambulance or Hospital Car is provided.



	See also page	Monday	Tuesday	We'n'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>Infant Welfare Centres :</b>							
*Blue Coat House ...	13		2.30—4			2.30—4	
Walcot ...	..			2.30—4	2.30—4		
Oldfield Park ...	..			2.30—4			
Southdown ...	..	2.30—4					
Odd Down ...	..		2.30—4				
<b>Ante-Natal Clinics :</b>							
45 Rivers Street ...	12	2.30—4	10—12 2.30—4	2.30—4			
<b>Post-Natal :</b>							
45 Rivers Street ...	13			10—12	(1st Wednesday)		...
<b>*Maternity &amp; Child Welfare</b>							
<u>Dental Clinic</u> ...	14	By appointment					
<b>Mothers</b>							
Birth Control Clinic	15	...	..	By appointment		...	...
<b>Tuberculosis—</b>							
Chest Clinic ...	24	2—4			2—4	2—4	
Artificial Sunlight Treatment ...	—	...	...	By appointment			
<b>Venereal Diseases (R.U.H.)</b>							
Men ...	26					5—6.30	5—6.30
Women ...	...		5—6.30			2.30	
<b>School Clinics—</b>							
<b>Inspection :—</b>							
Bluecoat House ...	...	9.30—12			9.30—12	9.30—12	
Moorlands Inf. Sch. ...	...		9.30—12				
Fosseway Inf. Sch. ...	...			9.30—12			
Eye Infirmary ...	...	9.30		2.0			
*Dental ...	...	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	9.30—5	10—12
<b>Ear, Nose and Throat :</b>							
Royal United Hospital	...					2.0	
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital ...	...				3.30‡		
St. Martin's Hospital	...	By appointment					
<b>Minor Ailments Clinic</b>							
Bluecoat House ...	...			2—4.30			9.30—11
Moorlands Inf. Sch. ...	...	9.30—12			9.30—12		
Fosseway Inf. Sch. ...	...	2—4.30				2—4.30	
<b>*Orthopædic</b>							
After-Care Clinic ..	...			10—12 & 2—4	10—12 & 2—4		
<b>Orthopædic Hospital</b>							
Massage ...	...	Daily	By	appointment.		...	...
Ultra-Violet rays ...	...	...		4.0		2.0	

\* These Clinics are held at Bluecoat House || By appointment ‡ 1st & 3rd Thursdays of Month



## DOMESTIC HELP.

The work of the Domestic Help Service expanded steadily during 1950. The services of a Domestic Help are provided in homes where there is a person who is ill, mentally defective, aged, or there is a child under compulsory school age. Help may also be given to expectant mothers, before and during the period of their confinement.

The charge for the domestic help provided is assessed in accordance with a fixed scale, and is reviewed at the end of a month where help is continuing. In many cases where the income is low the service is provided without charge.

During the year 319 individual households were helped. In 44 cases help was given to assist maternity cases, prior to and during confinement; in 9 cases where there was a person suffering from tuberculosis and in the remainder, help was provided mainly on account of sickness in the home, or to assist aged folk. At the end of the year 6 whole-time and 22 part-time Domestic Helps were employed.

As mentioned in the Report for 1949, the case of the aged chronic sick person, provides the main problem for the domestic help service, but in numerous instances valuable help has been given of a temporary nature, pending hospital in-patient attention.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The Mental Health Services Committee is a sub-committee of the Health Committee and meetings are held monthly (see list of Committees page 3).

The staff of the section consists of the Medical Officer of Health who is the Supervising Officer under the Mental Deficiency Acts, and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, both of whom are approved by the Board of Control; two male Authorised Officers who also act as Social Workers and are Registered Mental Nurses; and a female Home Visitor who is a State Registered Nurse.

The consultant services provided by the Regional Hospital Board at the Royal United and St. Martin's Hospitals are available for cases referred to them by the Health Department, and the Social Workers carry out the supervision of mental patients on discharge from hospital.

By arrangement with the Mental Deficiency Institutions, cases on licence are supervised by the Health Department's officers and periodic progress and medical reports are forwarded to the institutions as required.

No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations.

It has not yet been possible to release Authorised Officers for courses of training, but it is hoped by arrangement with the University of Bristol for a course to be started at which these officers could attend.

**Care of Mental Defectives.** General arrangements for ascertainment and visitation remained unchanged throughout the year. On 31st December, 1950, the Health Committee were responsible for the the home supervision of 98 persons who had been ascertained as mentally defective. This number did not include Bath cases at institutions or those being supervised while on licence in the City.

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total</i>
(1) Under Guardianship ...	1	—	1
(2) Under Statutory Supervision	57	36	93
(3) Under Voluntary Supervision	1	4	5
(4) In Institutions (including cases on Licence) ...	67	52	119

12 males and 9 females were ascertained during the year, of whom 6 males and 2 females were notified by the local Education Authority under Section 57(3) of the Education Act, 1944, and 1 male and 2 females under Section 57 (5) of the same Act. The remainder were notified through other sources. These cases were dealt with in the following manner :

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Admitted to Institutions (under Order)	1	1	2
Placed under Supervision	11	7	18
Action Pending	—	1	1

The Social Workers made 518 visits to the homes of cases under supervision, including patients on holiday leave or licence from institutions.

Both the Duly Authorised Officers are approved by the City Council to present Petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, and during the year 6 orders were made. In addition 2 patients were admitted to Institutions by order of the Court under Section 8 of the Act.

**Occupation Centre.** The work of the Occupation Centre for mental defectives at Millbrook Place continued throughout the year under the excellent guidance of a trained supervisor and her assistant. Those attending receive training in occupational work, such as rug-making, leatherwork, etc., as well as in speech and sense training. Transport to and from the Centre is arranged, and a mid-day meal is provided through the School Meals Service. Additional functions were arranged in the form of a Christmas Party, and a successful Sale of Work of the articles which had been made. At the end of the year, 25 of our home supervision cases were in attendance, of whom 11 were under 16 years of age.

Practical training was given during the year to students sent under the auspices of the National Association for Mental Health in connection with the courses for Occupation Centre Supervisors.

**Lunacy and Mental Treatment.** The Duly Authorised Officers dealt with the following cases under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts during 1950:—

1.	Admitted to Hospital on order under Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	111
2.	Admitted to Hospital under Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	16
3.	Admitted to Hospital under Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890	...	...	...	11
4.	Certified under Section 24, Criminal Justice Act, 1948	...	...	...	1
5.	Admitted as Voluntary Patients (Section 1, Mental Treatment Act, 1930)	...	...	...	15
6.	Other cases reported	...	...	...	25

Total cases reported 179

Of the 127 patients admitted to hospitals for observation under Sections 20 and 21 of the Lunacy Act (1 and 2 above), 56 were later discharged, 46 were certified under Section 16 of the Act, 19 were admitted to hospitals as Voluntary patients, and 6 patients died.

No further action was taken in respect of 12 of the 25 other cases reported to the Mental Health Officers (No. 6 above), and of the remainder, 5 were placed in the care of relatives or friends, 4 were referred to the Psychiatric Out-patient clinics, and 4 were admitted to general hospitals.

Every effort is made to avoid certification under the Lunacy Act, and the fullest use is made of the provisions of the Mental Treatment Acts.

Acting as Social Workers the Authorised Officers carry out after-care and friendly supervision in respect of ex-patients where necessary, as well as in other cases referred by doctors, Service Departments, etc. 13 such cases were referred to the Department during the year.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Nursing and Maternity Homes Registration.

1950	Nursing Homes only	Maternity Homes only	Combined Nursing & Maternity
Homes removed from Register	.... 1	—	1
Homes added to Register	.... —	—	—
Leaving at end of year ...	.... 8	1	6

Each Nursing or Maternity Home was visited by a Medical Officer during the year. No action was considered necessary and there were no appeals. Of the 235 beds provided by these homes, 23 were for maternity cases and the remainder for general nursing.

**Nurses' Agencies Regulations, 1945.** These Regulations, made by the Minister of Health in accordance with Part II. of the Nurses Act, 1943, deal with the conditions under which licences may be granted by the Local Authority to persons desiring to carry on an agency for the supply of nurses. They are administered in Bath through the Health Committee.

One Agency was licensed at the end of the year.

**Superannuation Examinations.** The number of examinations of Council employees carried out through the department mainly by the Health Department medical staff, for superannuation and other purposes, during 1950 was 184. In addition, 7 examinations were carried out for other authorities. An X-Ray examination of the chest is now carried out in respect of each candidate for Council employment.

**National Assistance Act, 1948.** Several difficult cases were investigated during the year, where it appeared that compulsory removal to hospital might be necessary, but in no case was it required to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act.

**Meteorological Observations.** Daily meteorological readings are taken at the Council's enclosure at Henrietta Park. The following are notes of interest in respect of the readings taken during the year. A summary of observations is given on page 65.

**RAINFALL :**

Total for the year—35.59 ins. on 178 wet days.

Average for 85 years—30.78 ins. on 167 wet days.

Greatest fall in 24 hours—1.52 ins. on Nov. 20th.

November was the wettest month with a total of 5.79 ins.

January was the driest month with a total of .53 ins.

1950 was the wettest year since 1935 (39.72 ins.).

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**SUNSHINE :**

Total for year—1501.6 hours.

Average for 45 years—1517.7 hours.

June was the brightest month (239.5 hours) and January the duller with 36.7 hours.

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**TEMPERATURES :**

Highest Maximum—87.1 on June 6th.

Lowest Minimum—21.0 on December 29th.

Mean for the year—50.0.

Mean average for 50 years—50.0.

The mean temperature of 35.5 for December was the second lowest in 50 years' records. The temperature exceeded 80° on only 3 days throughout the year.

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**RELATIVE HUMIDITY :**

The mean for 1950 of 77% was the lowest for 50 years, with the exception of the previous year (76%).

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**PHENOMENA :**

During the year 11 thunderstorms were recorded, 8 of which occurred during July and August; snow fell on 9 days; and there was fog on 17 days at the time of observation.



## Section C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

**Water.** A high standard of quality was maintained throughout the year, and it was unnecessary to restrict its use in any way.

All water is sterilised and a careful and methodical watch is kept on its purity by means of regular and frequent analyses. Treated water from each of several sources is examined bacteriologically every fortnight and submitted to full chemical analysis quarterly. Raw waters are tested bacteriologically at monthly intervals. The treated waters have proved to be uniformly satisfactory and were practically sterile on all occasions. The results of chemical analyses were similar to the typical example given in the 1944 Report.

Bath water has no appreciable plumbo-solvent action and no special measures were required in respect of contamination from this or any other source.

With very few exceptions—less than one per cent.—all Bath houses have a piped supply from the Council's mains.

## Section D.

### HOUSING.

(A). INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES Details of action taken are given in the following table.

#### HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year 1950:—

By the Local Authority:—

Permanent	...	...	...	...	90
Temporary	...	...	...	...	Nil
By other bodies and persons	...	...	...	...	154

The permanent dwellings erected by the Local Authority consisted of the following:—

16	One bedroom bungalows or flats
64	Two bedroom houses or flats
6	Three bedroom houses
4	Four bedroom houses

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—*

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 1383

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 3845

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 493

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 1425

(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	490
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	433
2.	<i>Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—</i>					
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	174
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>					
(a.)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936					
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	—
(b)	By local authority in default of owners					—
(b.)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :					
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	415
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	111
(b)	By local authority in default of owners					—
(c.)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :					
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made...	...	...	...	...	31
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders					8
	(Undertakings accepted in lieu of Demolition Orders, 18)					
(d.)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :					
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	27
	(Undertakings in lieu of Closing Orders, 37)					
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...					2

4. *Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding.*

(a)—(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	....	....	....	....	....	110
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	....	121
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	....	....	....	....	....	522
(b)—Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	....	....	....	....	....	79
(c)—(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	....	....	....	....	....	83
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	....	....	....	....	....	425
(d)—Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	....	....	....	....	....	—
(e)—Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report.	....	....	....	....	....	—

## (B). UNHEALTHY AREAS.

As far as actual achievement since 1933 is concerned, the position at the end of 1950 in regard to the confirmed areas was as follows:—

			At end of 1949	During 1950	At end of 1950
No. of persons displaced	..	..	1266	3	1269
„ „ „ awaiting displacement			34	—	31
„ „ houses demolished	..	..	347	7	354
„ „ „ to be demolished	..	..	48	—	41

(C). OVERCROWDING. The official figures for 1950 are to be found above.

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## Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food. See pages 44 to 58.

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## Section F.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The notification of infectious illness is, as before, the responsibility of the householder or person in attendance on the case.

An analysis of notifications received during 1950 in relation to the age and sex of the patients is given on page 68. On page 9, notifications, attack rates, deaths and death-rates, of the principal diseases are summarised and the figures compared with similar ones for previous years. Further details in regard to particular diseases are given below.

The Regional Hospital Board is now responsible for the hospital treatment of infectious cases, but the Local Authority remains responsible for the prevention of the spread of infection, and during the year the Sanitary Inspectors made 141 visits to cases of infectious illness to find and follow up contacts, and to carry out disinfection of premises, bedding, etc. In addition the Health Visitors and School Nurses made numerous follow up visits in cases of measles and whooping cough to ensure that medical advice was sought and necessary precautions were being taken. The disinfecting apparatus and a cleansing station for persons suffering from verminous or other contagious skin conditions is available for the joint use of the hospital and Local Authority at the Manor Hospital.

During part of the year the medical services at the City Isolation Hospital were provided through the Health Department on an agency basis, but final arrangements have been made by the Regional Hospital Board for medical supervision by the Board's staff.

With the exception of Measles, we were again remarkably free from anxiety with regard to infectious disease. During 1950 no deaths of Bath residents were attributed to diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough or poliomyelitis. There were 2 deaths from erysipelas.

**Diphtheria.** One case, that of an adult male, was notified as in 1949. It is interesting to comment that in 1938, when immunisation against diphtheria began in Bath, there were 181 cases of diphtheria of whom 10 died. It is reasonable to consider that the large number of immune persons in the portion of the population most susceptible to diphtheria is largely responsible for the improved position today. I must however draw attention to my comment on the state of immunisation on page 21.

**Scarlet Fever.** The number of cases notified was 34 (51 in 1949). Most of the cases were of a mild type and there were no deaths.

**Enteric or Typhoid Fever.** No notifications were received.

**Small-pox.** No cases were notified. As in previous years we received occasional information about passengers who had been in contact with small-pox proceeding to Bath after arriving from abroad by sea or by air. The necessary following up measures are always taken.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** 1 notification was received.

**Cerebro-spinal Fever.** There were no notifications.

**Measles.** 676 cases were notified in 1950. A large proportion of the cases occurred towards the end of the year, and the outbreak continued well into 1951. It is probable that many cases of measles occurred which were not notified because they were not



attended by a doctor. There were no deaths. I must draw attention to the fact that the householder has a responsibility to notify a case of infectious disease apart from any duty of the doctor.

**Whooping Cough.** 124 cases were notified and there were no deaths. Most of these cases were notified during the first and last quarters of the year.

**Acute Poliomyelitis.** 12 patients were notified 11 of whom were treated in hospital. There were no deaths. Nearly all of these cases occurred during the months of September, October and November. Each case was followed up and contacts traced, but no connection between them was found. In seven of the cases there was some form of paralysis.

**Acute Polioencephalitis.** No cases were notified.

**Dysentery.** 5 notifications were received, all from institutions.

**Food Poisoning.** Under Section 17 of the Food and Drugs Act 1938, medical practitioners must send to the Medical Officer of Health particulars of cases of which they become aware, and these notifications are now included in the list of notifiable cases reported to the Registrar-General in the weekly and quarterly returns.

There was one confirmed outbreak of food poisoning in the City during the third quarter of the year and 10 notifications were received, while a further 17 were ascertained to have suffered from poisoning.

After a thorough investigation the agent causing the outbreak was found to be staphylococcal infection of sliced bacon consumed at a wedding reception which all the cases had attended. The infection was of a mild type and there were no deaths.

#### CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1950.

Disease.				Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	34	27	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	1	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	10	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	1	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	33	1	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	15	9	2
Measles	...	...	...	676	10	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	124	9	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	12	11	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	5	2	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	1	1	—
Malaria	...	...	...	1	1	—

An analysis of cases under age groups will be found on page 68 and for deaths on pages 66 and 67.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Admissions to City Isolation Hospital during 1950.

			Admissions.		Deaths.	
			City	Outside City	City	Outside City
Diphtheria	...	...	1	2	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	27	32	—	—
Observation	...	...	11	14	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	3	5	—	—
Measles	...	...	10	6	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	8	2	1	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)			53	25	2	1
Tuberculosis (other)	...	...	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	11	26	—	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	9	3	—	—
Mumps	...	...	1	4	—	—
Tonsillitis	...	...	3	2	—	—
Ludwigs Angina	...	...	—	1	—	—
Tetanus	...	...	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	2	5	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	—	1	—	—
Enteritis	...	...	1	13	—	—
Glandular Fever	...	...	4	2	—	—
Influenza	...	...	—	1	—	—
Acute Rheumatism	...	...	1	3	—	—
Adenitis	...	...	2	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	—	7	—	—
Malaria	...	...	1	—	—	—
Urticaria	...	...	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria "Carrier"	...	...	3	—	—	—
Meningitis	...	...	—	6	—	1
Totals			152	162	3	3

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

## Chief Sanitary Inspector

(and Chief Housing Inspector)

## FOR THE YEAR 1950

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND TO THE ALDERMEN  
AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF BATH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the sanitary administration of the City during the year 1950.

Perhaps the most notable event of the year was the holding of a Public Inquiry by the Minister of Health to consider official representations made by the City Council for the clearance of two areas of unfit houses situate in the Snow Hill district. Apart from the urgent need to demolish these unfit—and in many cases dangerous—houses, it should provide an opportunity for re-development of the areas on lines more in keeping with modern practice and design.

Special attention was again given to the conditions under which food was manufactured, prepared, stored and exposed for sale, to ensure that hygienic methods were adopted. In addition, a large number of talks and film shows were given to various organisations in order to widen the publicity given to the food hygiene campaign.

The investigation into conditions in public houses, which was the subject of a special report in 1949, appeared to have produced good results and many improvements were effected.

Considerable use was made of the excellent facilities provided by the National Public Health Laboratory Service for the examination of samples of suspected foods, water, milk, etc.

There was a considerable increase in the amount of meat condemned but this was due primarily to the fact that 15,998 pigs were slaughtered in 1950 as compared with 3,093 in 1949.

Analysis of samples of milk showed that the quality generally was very satisfactory.

Difficulty in obtaining suitable sites caused serious delay in the provision of new public conveniences at Odd Down, Twerton and Fairfield but new conveniences were opened at Oldfield Park and Sawclose.

I much appreciate the help and consideration I have received from all members of the City Council, and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees.

I am also grateful to Dr. Weston for the help received from him throughout the year and with whom there has been the utmost co-operation.

The pressure of work during the year was exceedingly heavy and I am therefore greatly indebted to all members of the staff for the splendid work they put in and the excellent manner in which it was carried out.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

A. TYLER,

*Chief Sanitary Inspector and  
Chief Housing Inspector.*

*July, 1951.*



## SECTION I.

### HOUSING.

#### Slum Clearance.

For the first time since 1938, official representations were submitted in respect of areas considered to be unfit and suitable for clearance and Bath was probably one of the first local authorities to resume this procedure. Two areas in Snow Hill containing 125 and 76 houses respectively were represented and the Ministry of Health held a Public Inquiry which lasted from 18th to 22nd September, 1950. (The Ministry Confirmed the Orders with minor amendments in July, 1951). It is contemplated that the site may be subsequently re-developed for housing purposes and thereby enable the Corporation to re-house on the site a large number of the residents who are to be displaced from the unfit houses.

#### Condemned houses in Clearance Areas awaiting demolition.

Forty-one condemned houses in clearance areas confirmed in 1938 are still standing and 23 of them were occupied for human habitation during 1950. It is to be hoped that these tenants will be re-housed and the houses demolished with the minimum of delay.

#### Individual unfit houses.

Thirty-one Demolition Orders were served.

Eight houses were demolished as a result of formal action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, and 3 in anticipation of formal action.

A further 18 houses were closed on undertakings in lieu of demolition.

#### Houses repaired.

The number of houses repaired was 589. In view of the housing shortage every effort was made to secure the carrying out of repairs considered to be essential for the suitable maintenance of houses. The increased cost of labour and materials, however, continued to restrict the amount of work carried out and will probably have the effect of many houses being allowed to deteriorate which might otherwise have been saved for a number of years. It remains to be seen to what extent the provisions of the Housing Act, 1949, will be used to assist in securing improved and additional accommodation.

#### Basements.

Sixty-four basements were closed, 37 on formal Closing Orders made under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, and 27 on undertakings given in lieu of closing orders.

Two basements which had previously been closed on grounds of unfitness were repaired, the Closing Orders removed and the accommodation again let for human habitation.

## Overcrowding.

The position with regard to overcrowding remained fairly static as although 83 cases were abated, 79 new cases were reported and the position at the end of the year shewed a total of 110 cases still requiring attention.

This number is, however, computed on the statutory standards contained in the Housing Act, 1936, and bears no relation to the actual hardship endured by many families in the City due to congestion, in many cases severe, in the accommodation they occupy. An example of this is where a family, comprising man and wife, two children between 1 and 10 years of age and a baby under 1 year of age occupy two small rooms, one of which is used solely as a bedroom while the other must of necessity be used as a bed-sitting room in which the domestic work has also to be done.

Statutory overcrowding does not arise but the general congestion is such as to create a very unsatisfactory environment in which to bring up a family.

### No. of Inspections and Re-inspections in connection with :—

Housing conditions under Housing Acts	...	...	1425
Housing conditions under Public Health Acts	...	...	2420
Applications for Council houses	...	...	1753
Overcrowding	..	...	228
Building Licenses, Certs. of Essentiality, etc.	...	...	473
Conditions in Corporation houses	...	...	174
Prospective tenants	...	...	55
In connection with Permitted Numbers	...	...	16
			<hr/> 6544 <hr/>

## SECTION II.

### SANITATION.

#### Controlled Tipping.

Regular visits were made to the sites on which controlled tipping was being carried out but no evidence of serious nuisance was observed.

#### River and Canal Pollution.

Investigations were carried out to trace sources of pollution of the River Avon by oil and discussions took place with representatives of the Somerset County Council and the Rivers Board in view of a suggestion that the source of pollution was at a point some distance beyond the City boundary, but the pollution was ultimately traced to business premises in the City and remedial action was taken.

Further investigations were carried out to trace premises between Old Bridge and Cleveland Bridge from which sewage, etc., was discharged into the River Avon and the Kennet and Avon Canal

and several instances of pollution were discovered. In a number of these remedial action was taken, *e.g.* drains disconnected from the river or canal and connected to cesspools, arrangements being made for frequent emptying. In other cases, reconstruction of the existing drainage systems will be necessary and action along these lines is being continued.

### Smoke Abatement.

There was an increase in the number of smoke nuisances but in no instance was it necessary to institute proceedings.

#### No. of Inspections and Re-inspections in connection with :—

Cinemas	...	...	...	...	26
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	...	7
Controlled Tipping	...	...	...	...	247
Drain Testing	...	...	...	...	372
Drainage Investigations	..	...	...	...	971
Fairgrounds	...	...	...	...	12
Flooding	...	..	...	...	238
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	141
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	191
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	...	.	...	...	121
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	11
Provision of Dustbins	...	...	...	...	236
Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	75
Public Conveniences	..	...	...	...	260
River and Canal Pollution, etc.	...	...	...	...	118
Smoke (Industrial 81, Domestic 11)	...	...	...	...	92
Swimming Baths	..	...	...	...	50
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	50
Schools ..	...	...	...	...	15
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	160
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#### Works completed, nuisances abated, etc.

General repairs	...	..	...	...	387
Drains repaired (86), unstopped (128) and reconstructed (51)	265				
Other Drainage work	...	...	...	...	84
Water Supply laid on (City 1, Other 1)	...				2
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	85
Roofs, gutters, etc. repaired	..	...	...	...	269
Paving repaired	...	..	...	...	41
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	34
Lighting and ventilation provided or improved	...				23

Overcrowding cases abated	...	...	...	83
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	62
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	...	23
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	14
Water pollutions abated	...	...	...	10
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	121
Defective sewers repaired	...	...	...	54
Smoke nuisances abated (Industrial 7, Domestic 0)	...	...	...	7
				<hr/> 1564

### SECTION III.

#### FOOD.

##### A. INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF PREMISES.

##### Food Premises inspected or re-inspected :

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	101
Butchers shops	...	...	...	...	156
Food preparing premises and cooked meat shops	...	...	...	...	167
Dairies	...	...	...	...	136
Fishmongers and poulterers	...	...	...	...	42
Fruiterers and greengrocers	...	...	...	...	113
Fried fish shops	...	...	...	...	62
Grocers and Provision merchants	...	...	...	...	194
Ice-cream manufacturers	...	...	...	...	338
Meat depots and Warehouses	...	...	...	...	40
Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	156
Food vehicles	...	...	...	...	48
Kitchens and canteens (hotels, restaurants, etc.)	...	...	...	...	128
Examination of foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	450
Food Poisoning Cases and suspected cases investigated	...	...	...	...	86
Food Byelaws	...	...	...	...	48
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	281
					<hr/> 2546

Complaints ( <i>re</i> Food) investigated	...	...	...	454
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##### Contraventions dealt with :

Provision of Food receptacles	...	...	...	55
Provision of Refuse receptacles	...	...	...	41
Rooms or apparatus cleansed	...	...	...	94
Personal hygiene improved	...	...	...	9



Repairs effected	...	...	...	...	35
Ventilation provided or improved			...	...	19
Faulty handling or wrapping	...		...	...	33
Inadequate protection of foodstuffs			...	...	62
Dirty food vehicles	...	...	...	...	3
Cracked, chipped and dirty crockery, etc.	...		...	...	8
Intervening ventilated space provided to sanitary accom.					26
Sanitary accommodation cleansed and re-decorated					3
Accumulations removed	..	...	...	...	17
Constant hot water supply provided			...	...	102
Wash-basins provided	...	...	...	...	32
Soap and towels provided		...	...	...	26
					<hr/> 565

### Registration of Food Premises (Food and Drugs Act, 1938) (Section 14)

	Newly Registered	Discon- tinued	Total now registered
Preparation or Manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or pre- served food	...	...	...
	1	—	63
Manufacture and sale of ice-cream	...	3	13
Sale of Ice-cream	...	1	157
Storage of ice-cream intended for sale	...	—	3

### Registration of Factories and Wholesale Premises (Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 34).

Eight premises were registered for the business of wholesale dealing in margarine.

#### Bakehouses :

Number in use (including two basement bakehouses)	...	29
Inspections and re-inspections	...	101
Notices served in respect of limewashing	...	9
Notices served in respect of other conditions	...	16

#### Fried Fish Shops :

Number in use	...	28
Inspections and re-inspections	...	62
Notices served re defects	...	8
Cleansed or re-decorated	...	5
Floors repaired	...	3
Receptacles provided	...	7

## Byelaws :

The byelaws made by the Minister of Health under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were adopted by the City Council and came into operation in the City on the 10th July, 1950.

In order that those engaged in the food trades should be aware of the new requirements, copies of the new byelaws were sent to various traders and shopkeepers. This was followed later by visits by the District Sanitary Inspectors in order to give practical advice and to discuss with the traders and shopkeepers any points needing clarification.

A number of talks and film shows were given to various organisations and also to the staff engaged in the School Meals Service.

## Open-fronted shops.

The number of shops displaying foodstuffs outside and without adequate protection from contamination has decreased and where such displays have continued, the shopkeepers have been advised (a) not to expose soft fruit, etc., which is eaten in the fresh state, e.g. strawberries, grapes, etc., and (b) other foodstuffs to be not less than 18 inches from pavement level.

## Public Houses.

On 22nd March, 1950, I submitted to the Health Committee a comprehensive report on "Conditions in Public Houses." This report contained a list of the various defects or unsatisfactory conditions existing at the time the inspections were made (August, 1949 to February, 1950). It may be of interest therefore to appreciate what has been done by the brewers and licensees since that time to put matters right.

In the first place, it is very gratifying to report that the use of spittoons has been totally abolished, and I am assured that overspill beer is no longer re-served to customers. The provision of a constant supply of hot water has been made in 31 premises which were previously without such supply, and of the remainder (25) arrangements were in hand at the end of the year for the necessary facilities to be provided. The following is a list of other improvements effected :—

Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	14
Beer engines cleansed and/or reconditioned	...	...	...	...	6
Beer engines entirely renewed	...	...	...	...	41
Beer pipes—renewed	...	...	...	...	68
Beer pipes—plastic ends fitted	...	...	...	...	10
Drip troughs renewed	...	...	...	...	2
New sinks provided	...	...	...	...	13
Additional premises now using sterilizing detergents	...	...	...	...	28

## Sanitary Accommodation.

Additional waterclosets provided	...	...	...	...	5
Intervening ventilated spaces provided or made effective	...	...	...	...	13
Properly screened	...	...	...	...	3
Artificial lighting installed	...	...	...	...	8
Glazed urinals provided in place of unsuitable material	...	...	...	...	1

**N.B.**—Of the 156 premises originally inspected, 15 were found to be in all respects satisfactory, and of the remainder, 35 had by 31st December, 1950, carried out all the requirements of this Department. The necessary repairs at the others are proceeding steadily though some difficulty, as was anticipated, is being met in connection with improvements to sanitary accommodation.

### (B) FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

The number of samples submitted for analysis was 222 which represents 3 per 1,000 of the population. Six samples, or 2.7 per cent, were found to be adulterated,

The adulterated samples were as follows:—

No.	Article.	Adulteration.	Action taken.
1	Christmas Pudding	Affected with "rope disease." (B.mesentericus fuscus panis viscosi).	Consignment condemned.
44	Milk	Deficient in fat 4.75%	Vendor cautioned. Follow-up samples genuine.
122	Sardines in Tomato	Contained lead to the extent of 8 ppm.	Report sent to officer of the local authority from which the goods were supplied.
174	Beef sausages	Meat deficiency 6.0%	Follow up sample 2/51 genuine.
183	Beef sausages	Meat deficiency 18.0%	Reported to Ministry of Food (Enforcement Div)
206	Pork sausages	Meat deficiency 53.0%	Follow-up samples not available. Premises kept under observation.

The quality of the milk samples was generally very good, the average content of 76 samples (not including Channel Islands milk) being 3.6 per cent milk fat, and of milk solids not fat 8.95 per cent. Four samples of Channel Island milk were found to contain an average of 4.92% fat and 9.11 solids not fat.

Milk sold by retail as Channel Islands or South Devon milk is required to show on analysis a butter fat content of not less than 4.0%.

The following table shews the various types of food, etc., submitted for analysis, and those found to be adulterated.

Article	Samples Examined		Samples Adulterated	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Almond Essence	...	1	—	—
Aspirin Tablets	...	1	—	—
Baking Powder	...	1	—	—
Banana Bar	...	1	—	—
Banana Flavour	...	1	—	—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Samples Examined</i>		<i>Samples Adulterated</i>	
	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Beef Extract ... ..	2	—	—	—
Beef Sausages ... ..	2	—	2	—
Beef Steak ... ..	1	—	—	—
Borax and Honey ... ..	1	—	—	—
Brandy ... ..	—	1	—	—
Brisling in Oil ... ..	1	—	—	—
Cake Mixture ... ..	3	—	—	—
Cashew Nuts ... ..	1	—	—	—
Charcoal Tablets ... ..	1	—	—	—
Cheese ... ..	2	—	—	—
Chicken Broth ... ..	1	—	—	—
Chocolate Powder ... ..	1	—	—	—
Christmas Pudding ... ..	1	—	1	—
Cinnamon ... ..	2	—	—	—
Coconut ... ..	3	—	—	—
Coffee ... ..	1	—	—	—
Coffee Essence ... ..	2	—	—	—
Cold & 'Flu Mixture ... ..	1	—	—	—
Condensed Milk ... ..	1	—	—	—
Cough Syrup ... ..	1	—	—	—
Cream of Tartar ... ..	1	—	—	—
Custard Powder ... ..	4	—	—	—
Dates ... ..	1	—	—	—
Dessert Powder ... ..	1	—	—	—
Dried Onion Flakes ... ..	1	—	—	—
Egg Custard Tarts ... ..	1	—	—	—
Fish Cakes ... ..	2	—	—	—
Fruit Cake ... ..	1	—	—	—
Frying Oil ... ..	1	—	—	—
Gelatine ... ..	3	—	—	—
Gin ... ..	—	1	—	—
Glacé Cherries ... ..	2	—	—	—
Glycerine ... ..	1	—	—	—
Gravy Browning ... ..	2	—	—	—
Ground Almonds ... ..	2	—	—	—
Ground Ginger ... ..	1	—	—	—
Ground Rice ... ..	1	—	—	—
Hazelnut Kernels ... ..	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream ... ..	10	—	—	—
Icing Sugar ... ..	3	—	—	—
Jam ... ..	2	—	—	—
Jelly ... ..	3	—	—	—
Lemonade ... ..	2	—	—	—
Lemon Curd ... ..	1	—	—	—
Lemonade Powder ... ..	2	—	—	—
Lung Tonic ... ..	1	—	—	—
Mace ... ..	1	—	—	—
Malt Extract and Honey ... ..	1	—	—	—



<i>Article</i>	<i>Samples Examined</i>		<i>Samples Adulterated</i>	
	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Marshmallows ... ..	1	—	—	—
Marzipan ... ..	2	—	—	—
Milk ... ..	—	80	—	1
Mixed Spice ... ..	2	—	—	—
Mixed Peel ... ..	2	—	—	—
Nutmeg ... ..	2	—	—	—
Parsley and Thyme Stuffing	1	—	—	—
Paste ... ..	2	—	—	—
Pastry Mix ... ..	1	—	—	—
Peanut Butter ... ..	1	—	—	—
Pepper ... ..	4	—	—	—
Peppermint Concentrate ...	1	—	—	—
Piccalilli ... ..	1	—	—	—
Pork Pie ... ..	1	—	—	—
Pork Sausages ... ..	1	—	1	—
Potato Crisps ... ..	3	—	—	—
Pudding Mixture ... ..	2	—	—	—
Rum ... ..	—	1	—	—
Sage and Onion Stuffing ...	1	—	—	—
Salad Cream ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sandwich Spread ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sardines in Tomato ... ..	1	—	1	—
Sauce ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sild in Oil ... ..	1	—	—	—
Soup Powder ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sponge Mixture ... ..	1	—	—	—
Strained Prunes ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sugar ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sugar Cones ... ..	1	—	—	—
Sugar Wheat Puffies ... ..	1	—	—	—
Synthetic Cream ... ..	1	—	—	—
Tomato Soup ... ..	2	—	—	—
Tomato Spread ... ..	1	—	—	—
Tonic Pills ... ..	1	—	—	—
Vanilla Flavouring ... ..	1	—	—	—
Vegetable Soup ... ..	1	—	—	—
Vinegar ... ..	2	—	—	—
Whisky ... ..	—	6	—	—
	133	89	5	1

### Food Poisoning: Official Notification.

Only one outbreak was officially notified. Investigations found that 60 persons attended a wedding reception at a local cafe, of whom 27 were affected during the next 48 hours with diarrhoea and vomiting. The food suspected was sliced bacon, a sample of which gave a profuse growth of non-haemolytic coagulase negative staphylococci, both aerobic and anaerobic, as also did a nasal swab taken from one of the

food handlers employed at the cafe. The other food handlers were perfectly healthy. It was only possible to obtain one sample of faeces which again shewed haemolytic coagulase negative staphylococci— isolated in pure growth.

The assistant from whom nasal and throat swabs were obtained had taken no part in the preparation of the bacon, and it was thought unlikely that even if she infected it while serving at the reception, the volume of infection would not have been great enough to affect the guests. Probably there was a staphylococcal infection throughout the staff of the cafe, or the cook may have been a carrier without being ill, and the bacon was infected during the cooling stages. It was not possible to prove this but it was clear that the bacon was the source of the trouble and that it was infected during preparation in the cafe.

Suspected cases investigated :—(Seven).

1. Seven persons (ages between 30 and 88) suffered from diarrhoea and sickness which they attributed to milk which came from three cows kept on a private estate, or from cream made from some of the milk. Samples of milk, cream and butter were submitted for examination, but no pathogenic organisms or anything to account for the illness were detected. A few weeks later, the doctor in attendance is alleged to have stated that the outbreak was one of "Gastric Influenza."

2. Four children were alleged to have vomited after drinking lemonade and one woman complained of feeling sick; but from enquiries made there was no evidence to suggest food poisoning.

3. A woman alleged she was suffering from food poisoning which she stated was due to eating fried cod. Her doctor was called but did not notify the case as one of food poisoning. From interviews with the woman it appeared that she had probably partaken of a too heavy meal and also that for three years she had been affected intermittently with pains in the stomach. There was no evidence to suggest food poisoning.

4. A report was received that 29 children attending a local school had been suffering from sickness and diarrhoea and the school milk supply was suspected. Samples were submitted for examination and the pathologist later reported having found a variety of *Streptococcus faecalis* and a non-pathogenic fungus from all the specimens of milk received. The matter was taken up with the dairy concerned and also the officers of the local authority in whose area the dairy was situated. Samples of vomit were also examined and a pure growth of *Haemolytic Staphylococcus Aureus* obtained. It was significant however, that some of the children affected had not had any of the school milk and after exhaustive enquiries it was felt the outbreak was probably a catarrhal droplet infection.

5. A local woman travelling to Devon by motor coach was taken ill en-route and removed to hospital in a shocked condition. She was treated for acute gastro-enteritis due to suspected food-poisoning, but no bacteriological examination was made. Enquiries made at her home failed to trace the cause of the illness.

6. A local bus driver collapsed on the bus and food-poisoning was suspected. Despite exhaustive enquiries, however, no evidence could be found to prove that it was a case of food poisoning and his wife suggested that it was a severe attack of indigestion to which her husband had been subject since being employed on shift work.

7. A man complained that whilst on a visit to Bath he purchased two meat pies and after eating a portion of one of them was taken ill with severe abdominal pains. On examination of the remainder of the pie, evidence of mould was observed. Investigation at the place of sale did not reveal any gross carelessness in methods of storage or exposure for sale and as the condition of the inside of the pie could not be seen at time of sale, action against the vendor was not justified, but advice was given regarding storage and exposure for sale of meat pies.

### (C) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

#### Tuberculosis in Pigs.

Consignments of pigs received at the local bacon factory from five different owners were found on post-mortem examination to be extensively affected with tuberculosis and the facts were reported to the Ministry of Food representative in attendance at the factory. In addition, the owners of the pigs and the Sanitary Inspectors for the areas from which the pigs were received were notified in order that advisory work might be carried out in an endeavour to prevent further infection.

#### Transport of Pigs.

Two instances of unsatisfactory transport arrangements for live animals were brought to my notice. In the first case seven pigs were conveyed by road to the local bacon factory from a farm in Devon and on arrival the pigs were found to be in a distressed condition and, in a number of cases, with broken legs.

In the second case, a double decker road transport vehicle arrived at the local bacon factory with a consignment of 40 pigs and when the vehicle was opened, 10 of the pigs were found to be dead. The pigs had been conveyed over 100 miles, on a very hot day (atmospheric shade temperature was 87 degrees Fahrenheit) and the journey took  $10\frac{3}{4}$  hours.

The facts in both cases were reported to the Ministry of Food representatives and also to the R.S.P.C.A., particular mention being made of the very long journeys involved in the transport of pigs to Bath from places as far distant as Devon, Surrey and Middlesex.

#### Pigs slaughtered at Bacon Factory.

		From Ministry of Food Collecting Centres.	From self-suppliers.	Total
Bacon Pigs	...	14,855	85	14,940
Porkers	...	75	26	101
Boars	...	113	—	113
Sows	...	811	—	811
Casualties	...	—	—	29
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		15,854	111	15,994

Four pigs from self suppliers were slaughtered at the owners premises.

## Methods of slaughter.

At the bacon factory the large boars and sows were killed by the use of the captive bolt pistol; the remainder and also the bacon pigs and porkers were electrically stunned. The four pigs slaughtered at self suppliers were killed by the use of a captive bolt pistol.

## Meat inspected at slaughterhouse.

	Cattle excluding Cows			Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	...	—	—	—	—	—	15994	15994
Number inspected	...	—	—	—	—	—	15994	15994
Percentage of number killed which were in- spected	...	...	—	—	—	—	100%	100%

## All diseases except Tuberculosis :

Whole carcasses con- demned	...	...	—	—	—	—	29	29
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	...	...	—	—	—	—	299	299
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	...	...	—	—	—	—	2.0%	2.0%

## Tuberculosis only :

Whole carcasses con- demned	...	...	—	—	—	—	39	39
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	...	...	—	—	—	—	909	909
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis	...	...	—	—	—	—	5.9%	5.9%

## Disposal of condemned meat.

Condemned carcasses and offals were treated in a steam digester installed at the bacon factory. The residue and by-products were sent away for use in industrial processes, e.g., manufacture of scap, bone meal, fertilisers, etc.

## Reduction in percentage of pigs affected with disease:—

It is of interest to note that since the outbreak of war in 1939 there has been a marked decrease in the number of pigs affected with disease. The following table indicates that the percentage of pigs affected with tuberculosis dropped from 14.3 in 1939 to 5.9 in 1950, and the percentage of pigs affected with other diseases dropped from 15% to 2% over the same period.



Year.		Number of pigs slaughtered and examined.	Percentage affected with	
			Tuberculosis.	Other diseases.
1938	...	13,472	12.6	8.6
1939	...	15,978	14.3	15.0
1940	...	22,748	10.8	5.9
1941	...	14,794	9.7	3.4
1942	...	5,889	8.37	2.3

The slaughter of pigs was discontinued in Bath from July, 1942 until October, 1949.

1949	...	3,093	5.2	1.35
1950	...	15,994	5.9	2.0

## Meat Condemned.

DISEASE.	Hares &					
	Cattle lbs.	Calves lbs.	Sheep lbs.	Pigs lbs.	Poultry lbs.	Rabbits lbs.
Abscesses	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	184 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—
Bone Taint	850 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Bruising	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	920 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Contaminated	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	77 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis	60	—	—	—	—	—
Decomposition	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	355 $\frac{3}{4}$	116	574
Erysipelas	—	—	—	182	—	—
Fever	—	—	—	792 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—
Inflammation	—	—	—	531 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—
Mould	—	—	1534	—	—	—
Moribund	—	—	—	4077	—	—
Parasitical	—	—	—	10	—	—
Tuberculosis	70	—	—	31552 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
<b>Liver Diseases.</b>						
Amyloid degener- ation	—	—	—	5	—	—
Cirrhosis	—	—	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	954 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Cysts	—	—	—	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—
Distomatosis	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	6	—	—
Fatty degeneration	—	—	—	12	—	—
<b>Lung Diseases.</b>						
Congestion	—	—	—	27	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	70	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	55	—	—
	1370 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	1581 $\frac{1}{2}$	39906	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	574
						43558

Total weight = 19tons 8cwt. 3qr. 18lbs.

## Fish condemned.

WHITE FISH					Wt. in lbs.
Cod	...	...	...	...	294
Coal Fish (Saithe)	...	...	...	...	247 $\frac{1}{4}$
Haddock	...	...	...	...	448
Hake	...	...	...	...	140
Halibut	...	...	...	...	70

Herrings	...	...	...	70
Ling	...	...	...	50
Mackerel	...	...	...	672
Megrims	...	...	...	42
Plaice	...	...	...	133
Sole	...	...	...	84
Witches	...	...	...	56
				<hr/>
				2306 $\frac{1}{4}$
				<hr/>

**PRESERVED FISH**

Smoked Codling	...	...	...	70
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**SHELL FISH**

Lobsters	...	...	...	32 $\frac{1}{2}$
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102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Total Weight — 1ton 1cwt. 2qrs.  $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

## Foodstuffs in Tins, Packets, etc. Condemned.

Description	Tins or Pkts.	Wt. in lbs.
Anchovy Fillets	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Anchovy Paste	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Apples	40	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apples, sliced	10	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Apricots	48	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Apricot Jam	6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Babyfood	3	1
Baked Beans	30	27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Baking Powder	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Batter Flour	7	7
Beans	40	34
Beans in Tomato	53	52
Beef	95	295 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beetroot	111	207
Blackberries	1	1
Blackcurrants	4	4
Blackcurrant Jam	6	7
Brawn	43	47 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brisket of Beef	2	8
Brisling	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calves Foot Jelly	1	1
Canned Beef	50	179
Carrots	36	45
Cheese	669	88
Cherries	10	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Chutney	12	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Coffee	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Corned Beef	4	24
Crab	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Crab Paste	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Crawfish	6	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Custard Powder	28	28
Damsons	11	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Essence	2	$\frac{1}{2}$
Figs	14	4
Fishbread	361	168
Flour	30	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flourmix	39	39
Fruit Juice	9	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Galatine	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gherkins	10	9
Gooseberries	3	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grapes	5	8
Grapefruit Juice	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Gravy Salt	432	54
Greengages	17	29
Ham	88	235 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herrings	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herring Roes	2	1
Herrings in Tomatoes	2	2
Jam	23	32
Jellies	81	15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jellied Veal	10	50
Kidneys	1	1
Lemon Squash	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Luncheon Meat	119	177
Macaroni	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Macedoines	14	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marmalade	71	107
Meat Soup	3	3
Meat and Gravy	25	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk	947	1008 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk Pudding	1	1
Minced Beef Loaf	26	18 $\frac{3}{4}$
Minced Beef Loaf and Carrots	1	$\frac{3}{4}$

Description	Tins or Pkts.	Wt. in lbs.
Mincemeat	3	3
Mixed Vegetables	9	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Mushrooms	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Olives	5	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Onions	2	1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Oranges	13	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
Orange Juice	13	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ovaltine	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Ox Tongues	1	6
Parsnips	58	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pate de Foie Gras	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Peaches	48	75 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peach Jam	2	3
Pears	17	28 $\frac{3}{4}$
Peas	461	529 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pickles	51	34 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pilchards	45	43
Pilchards in Tomato	1	1
Pineapple	9	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pineapple Jam	4	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plums	387	1269 $\frac{1}{2}$
Plum Jam	31	53 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pork	26	50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork Brawn	8	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
Potatoes	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Prawns	6	46
Prunes	4	1
Pudding Mixture	312	156
Rabbit	7	7
Raspberries	1	1
Raspberry Jam	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rhubarb	13	14 $\frac{1}{4}$
Saithe	63	14
Salad Dressing	10	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Salmon	52	54 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sardines	60	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Sauce	4	2
Sausages	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Semolina	62	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shredded Cocoanut	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Shrimps	3	$\frac{1}{4}$
Sild	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Snoek	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Soup	45	42 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spaghetti	2	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Spinach	1	1
Steak Pudding	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Stewed Steak	11	11
Strawberries	5	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sweets	3	12
Syrup	2	2
Tomatoes	154	234 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tomato Juice	4	4
Tomato Purree	14	61 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tomato Sauce	1	$\frac{1}{4}$
Tomato Soup	7	7
Tongue	3	9
Turnips	312	522 $\frac{1}{2}$
Veal Loaf	43	39 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetable Salad	13	12
Vegetable Soup	9	8
Vermicelli	7	7
Youngberry Jam	1	1

Total Weight :

3 tons. 3 cwt. 0 qrs. 21 lbs.

**Other Foods Condemned (Bulk):**

	lbs.		lbs.
Bacon ....	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	Luncheon Roll ...	1
Cheese ....	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Meat Pies ....	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chitterlings ....	112	Mince Pies ....	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Christmas Pudding	33	Oatmeal ....	2
Confectionery ....	50	Peas ....	2576
Eggs ....	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pies ....	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
Figs . .	59 $\frac{1}{2}$	Prunes ....	71
Frozen Egg ....	76	Rice ....	15
Jellied Beef ....	2	Sausages ....	180
Luncheon Sausage	39 $\frac{3}{4}$	Veal ....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Total Weight: 1 ton 10 cwt. 0 qrs. 25 lbs.

Total weights of food condemned.

	Tons	cwts.	qrs	lbs
Meat ... ..	19	8	3	18
Wet fish ... ..	1	1	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
Foods in tins, packets, etc. ...	3	3	0	21
Other foods ... ..	1	10	0	25
Total weight ...	25	3	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

**Disposal of Condemned Food.**

	Tons	cwts	qrs	lbs
A. Destroyed ... ..	1	12	1	23 $\frac{1}{4}$
B. Salvaged for use in industry, etc.	16	14	2	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
C. Meat and Meat Products returned to Ministry of Food Agents (W.M.S.A.) ... ..	1	6	3	20 $\frac{1}{4}$
D. Foodstuffs sent to Corporation Pig Food Boiling Plant ...	5	9	3	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total weight ...	25	3	3	8 $\frac{3}{4}$

**D. (MILK AND DAIRIES).**

Leaflets setting out the principal requirements of the new Milk and Dairies Regulations which came into force on the 1st October, 1949, were circulated to milk distributors in the City of Bath in order that they might be fully informed thereon.

Inspections and re-inspections of dairies ... ..	136
„ „ „ „ „ pasteurising plant	51

**Registration.**

Number of registered dairies ... ..	32
„ „ „ „ „ distributors ... ..	44



## Milk (Special Designations).

Twenty-three licenses were granted:—

		Licences.		
		Dealers	Supplementary Dealers	Pasteurisers
Tuberculin tested (Certified)	..	0	1	0
Tuberculin tested (Pasteurised)	..	3	0	0
Tuberculin tested	..	7	2	0
Accredited	..	0	0	0
Pasteurised	..	7	2	1
		17	5	1

## Bacteriological Examination of Designated Milk.

		Results of Analysis.						
		Samples Obtained	Coliform Test Passed	Coliform Test Failed	Meth. Blue Test Passed	Meth. Blue Test Failed	Phosphatase Test Passed	Phosphatase Test Failed
Accredited	....	Nil	—	—	—	—	*	—
Tuberculin Tested	....	193	168	25	151	42(24%)	*	—
Tuberculin Tested (Cert.)		15	15	—	15	—	*	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past.)		3	3	—	†2	—	3	—
Pasteurised	....	53	48	5	†40	—	53	—
		264	234	30	208	42(15.9%)	56	—

\*Test not applicable.

The Coliform test is no longer an official test, but samples are examined for Coli in order to provide an indication as to the efficiency of cleansing and sterilisation of equipment, bottles, etc., as well as the general handling of milk from producer to consumer.

†On certain days during the summer months, the atmospheric shade temperature of the laboratory reached above 65 deg.F. and consequently 14 samples of pasteurised milk obtained on those days were not submitted to the Methylene Blue Test.

## E. (ICE CREAM).

The number of samples submitted for examination was 137 and they were graded as follows:—

Grade 1	...	58 (251) or approx. 42.3% (57.0%)
Grade 2	...	31 (116) or approx. 22.6% (26.4%)
Grade 3	...	36 (35) or approx. 26.3% (8.0%)
Grade 4	...	12 (38) or approx. 8.8% (8.6%)

The figures in brackets are those for 1949 and on comparison with 1950 results it will be noted that the number of samples taken was much lower in 1950; also, that the percentage of samples classified as unsatisfactory (Grades 3 and 4) was much higher. This may be explained by the fact that in 1950 the sampling was more selective, i.e. more attention being paid to premises from which ice-cream graded 3 and 4 was obtained.

Of the 13 premises registered for the manufacture and sale of ice-cream, only 8 actually carried on the manufacture during 1950. The number of premises registered for the sale of ice-cream increased from 128 to 157. Other premises at which ice-cream was sold included Cafes, Hotels, Cinemas, etc.

## F. (WATER SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS).

Sixty-nine samples were submitted for analysis, of which 23 were found to be satisfactory and 46 unsatisfactory. In the case of the latter, appropriate action was taken in the interests of public health. The following table shews the sources of supply, etc. :—

Sources of Supply	No. of Samples taken		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory
Domestic supply—direct from City supply ....	6	..	4	..	2
Tanks supplied from City mains ....	8	..	2	..	6
Tanks supplied from springs ....	8	..	1	..	7
Springs ....	16	..	6	..	10
Wells ....	8	..	1	..	7
Swimming Baths ....	10	..	6	..	4
Fountains ....	3	..	2	..	1
Watercress beds ....	4	..	—	..	4
Other sources ....	6	..	1	..	5
	69		23		46

Arrangements were made for all watercress from the beds in question to be collected and placed in tanks of water supplied from City mains and for chlorination to be carried out before the watercress was sold.

City mains supply was laid on to 4 cottages previously supplied from springs.

Where supplies from tanks were found to be unsatisfactory the owners were called upon to cleanse and properly cover the tanks. Further samples were then taken.

In the case of swimming baths and fountains, the proprietors were advised as to the steps to be taken to eliminate or minimise risk of pollution.

Wherever deemed to be necessary, warning notices were sent to owners and occupiers advising that the water should be boiled before being used for drinking or domestic purposes.

## SECTION IV.

### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

#### Disinfection.

Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	45
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	36
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	2
Cancer	...	...	...	...	19
Scabies	...	...	...	...	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	14
Other diseases	...	...	...	...	12
					Total
					131

Steam disinfections were carried out on 36 occasions and the articles dealt with were:—

Blankets	...	...	...	...	806
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	41
Sheets	...	...	...	...	37
Pillows	...	...	...	...	52
Personal clothing	...	...	...	...	50
Other articles	...	...	...	...	54
No. of cases where infected articles destroyed	..				6

#### Disinfestation.

Corporation houses	...	...	...	...	22
Privately owned houses	...	...	...	...	118
Business premises	...	...	...	...	24
					164

#### Types of infestations:—

Wasps	...	...	...	...	19
Beetles	...	...	...	...	17
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	21
Flies	...	...	...	...	24
Fleas	...	...	...	...	21
Bugs	...	...	...	...	39
Ants	...	...	...	...	4
Woodworm	...	...	...	...	2
Slugs	...	...	...	...	1
Wood-lice	..	...	...	...	3
Earwigs	...	...	...	...	1
Other	...	...	...	...	12

164

Six persons were de-loused at the Cleansing Centre at the Manor Hospital.

## SECTION V.

## FACTORIES, SHOPS AND OFFICES.

## Factories Act, 1937 (Part 1)—Inspections.

	Number on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices
Factories with Mechanical Power ...	425	207	20
Factories without Mechanical Power	281	88	14
Others ...	1	11	—
	707	306	34

			Defects		Referred	
			Found	Remedied	To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.
Want of Cleanliness	...	...	13	8	—	3
Overcrowding	...	...	2	2	1	—
Unreasonable Temp.	...	...	1	1	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	...	...	2	—	2	—
Sanitary Conveniences—						
Insufficient	...	...	6	6	2	3
Unsuitable	...	...	30	32	3	11
Not separate for sexes	...	...	1	1	—	—
Other Offences	...	...	6	9	3	5
			61	59	11	22

The number of outworkers notified was 19.

## Shops Acts.

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	128
Notices served	...	...	...	13
Forms and Notices provided	...	...	...	10
Washing facilities improved	...	...	...	2
Sanitary accommodation provided	...	...	...	4
Seats provided	...	...	...	1
Means of heating provided or improved	...	...	...	1
Hours adjusted	...	...	...	4

## Young Persons Employment Act, 1938.

Three cases were investigated and one contravention was dealt with.

## Shops (Sunday Trading Restriction) Act, 1936.

No contraventions observed.

## Offices.

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	40
Notices served	...	...	...	1
Cleansing	...	...	...	1



## SECTION VI. RODENT CONTROL.

### Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

This Act came into force on the 31st March, 1950, and on that date the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, was repealed. Under the new Act it is obligatory for occupiers of land (which includes buildings) to notify the local authority of infestation of rats or mice. Failure to do so renders an occupier liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five pounds.

In the case of persons whose business consists of, or includes the manufacture, storage, transport or sale of food, they are required to give notice in writing to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. This new clause has caused much concern among local authorities and their officers and it is doubtful whether many such notifications are actually given.

From information received, it appears that occupiers of food premises are continuing to notify the local authority instead of the Minister. Nevertheless, the work of pest control appears to be working smoothly and with good co-operation between the various officers concerned, satisfactory results are being achieved.

The following table indicates the prevalence of rats and mice in surface properties and the measures of control exercised during the year.

	Number of		No. of properties in which infestation was		Total of (iii) & (iv) (v)	Treatments Carried out		Tot.
	Prop. insp. (i)	Insp. made (ii)	Notified by occupier (iii)	Other-wise discovered (iv)		Rats	Mice	
Local Authorities property	30	77	29	1	30	15	15	30
Dwelling-houses	1341	3051	546	99	645	347	298	645
Business premises	507	1178	237	14	251	142	109	251
Agricultural property	1	5	1	—	1	1	—	1
	1879	4311	813	114	927	505	422	927

### Maintenance Treatment of Sewers.

The practice of treating sewers which was first carried out on an organised basis in 1945 and repeated every year since was again continued in 1950. Two treatments were carried out, one in January and the other in June, and the results were as follows: (The figures in brackets in the following table shew the results based on poison-bait, the other figures being those based on pre-bait takes).

			January.	June.
Manholes baited	...	...	325	355
Average pre-bait takes—	Clear	...	57	66
	Good	...	57	72
	Small	...	102	52
	Total takes		216	190
			(210)	(215)

Estimated kill	...	...	...	3335	(2550)	3495	(2497)
Bait used	...	...	...	Rusk		Rusk	
Poison used	...	..	...	Zinc Phosphide		Zinc Phosphide	

The detailed summary for 1950 is as follows :—

Complaints investigated	...	...	...	...	1014
Defective sewers repaired	...	...	...	...	54
Defective sewer connections repaired	...	...	...	...	54
Defective private drains repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	137
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	62
Premises rat-proofed	...	...	...	...	31
Traps set	...	...	...	...	384
Drains tested by smoke (in connection with Rodent Control)	...	...	...	...	102
Drains tested by chemicals (in connection with Rodent Control)	...	...	...	...	70
Pre-baits laid (excluding baits in sewers)	...	...	...	...	18949
Poison baits laid:					
Arsenic Oxide	...	...	...	...	9914
Zinc Phosphide	...	...	...	...	217
Red Squill	...	...	...	...	198
"Antu"	...	...	...	...	108

## SECTION VII.

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

#### Provision of New Conveniences.

**Shaftesbury Road.** I am pleased to report that a modern type convenience, for the use of men and women, has now been provided in the Oldfield Park area. It is situated in Shaftesbury Road near the Scala Cinema. It was constructed at a cost of £1502, excluding the land, and was opened to the public on the 11th September, 1950.

**Sawclose.** Advantage was taken of the Council's decision to discontinue the use of the weigh-engine at Sawclose to obtain the use of part of the building for conversion into a public convenience for the use of women. The conversion was carried out at a cost of £360 and the building was opened to the public on the 21st August, 1950.

**Odd Down, Twerton and Fairfield.** Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining suitable sites for new conveniences and at the end of the year final decisions had not been reached.

#### Closing of Public Conveniences.

**Livingstone Road.** This was a small private convenience for the use of men, and was taken over by the Council as a temporary measure, until the new convenience in Shaftesbury Road had been built. It has now been closed.

**Midland Bridge.** Following numerous complaints, and subsequently a prosecution, the Council agreed to the closing of this convenience. (It was closed on the 6th January, 1951). Provision has been tentatively agreed upon for the erection of a new convenience in Midland Bridge Road on a site nearer the Lower Bristol Road.

**Damage**

W.C. door locks stolen or broken	...	...	194
W.C. seats stolen or broken	...	...	27
W.C. pans damaged	...	...	4
Water pipes burst owing to frost	...	...	17
Water pipes broken other than by frost	...	...	19
Flushing cisterns damaged	...	...	94
Electric light bulbs replaced	...	...	247
Drains choked	...	...	41
Miscellaneous defects (coat-hooks, door handles, windows, etc.)	...	...	185

Total number of defects, etc. remedied ... 828

**Baths, Washes and Cloakrooms**

			Men		Women	
			1949	1950	1949	1950
Baths	...	...	3695	3499	2284	2149
Washes	...	...	12723	12135	16475	13319
Use of Cloakrooms	...	...	4412	3509	2894	2263

**NOTICES SERVED****Section I—Housing—**

Housing Act, 1936, Section 9 (Repairs)	...	1
„ 11 (Demolition)	...	31
„ 12 (Closure)	...	64
„ 59 (Overcrowding)	...	1
„ 168 (Ownership etc.)	...	73
Houses—let-in-Lodgings Byelaws	...	—

**Section II—Sanitation—**

		Informal.	Formal	TOTAL
Public Health Act, 1936.	Nuisances, etc.	575	137	712
Public Health Act, 1936.	Section 75	30	18	48

**Section III—Food—**

Food and Drugs Act, 1938	...	89	1	90
Ice Cream Regulations	...	—	—	—
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	...	6	—	6
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924	...	1	—	1
Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949-50	...	—	—	—
Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised) and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-50	...	—	—	—
Food Byelaws Notices	...	32	—	32
Water Act, 1945	...	3	—	3

**Section IV—Disinfection and  
Disinfestation**

...	...	...	—	—	—
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**Section V—Factories, Shops and Offices—**

Factories Act, 1937 ... ..	34	—	34
Shops Acts, 1912-36 ... ..	13	—	13
Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928 ...	—	—	—
Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1936	—	—	—
<b>Section VI—Rodent Control—</b>			
Prevention of Damage by Pests Acts, 1949	13	—	13.



## BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1950.

	Total			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births ...	583	547	1130	552	528	1080	31	19	50
Deaths (under one year) ...	19	8	27	18	8	26	1	--	1
* Infant Mortality ..	33	15	24	33	15	24	32	—	20

\* i.e., Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	At Hosp.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T., at Henrietta Park

1950		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Temperatures.	Mean ...	40·7	43·8	46·1	47·1	53·4	61·6	61·3	60·4	56·7	50·3	43·5	35·5	50·0
	„ 50 yrs Average	40·7	40·6	43·4	47·5	53·3	58·2	61·5	61·1	57·1	50·9	44·3	41·3	50·0
	Highest ...	57·7	59·0	60·9	63·8	74·9	87·1	75·1	77·4	69·3	70·4	57·3	51·5	87·1
	Date ...	2	17	7	20	31	6	9	6	4	5	27	10	June 6
	Lowest ...	22·8	25·3	26·0	29·0	35·0	45·3	45·5	46·3	37·2	27·5	28·2	21·0	21·0
Rainfall.	Date ...	26	28	1	16	18	15	26	14	27	29	26	29	Dec. 29
	Humidity...	87	80	77	65	71	71	74	77	80	84	85	87	77
	Total in inches ...	·53	5·39	·80	2·11	2·33	1·84	4·40	4·52	4·28	1·58	5·79	2·02	35·59
	No. Wet Days	7	18	10	17	11	11	19	18	25	11	20	11	178
	Mean of 85 yrs. ..	2·86	2·15	2·11	2·08	2·11	2·04	2·60	2·84	2·56	3·23	2·93	3·15	30·78
Sunshine, hours ...	Do. Mean of 45 yrs.	15	14	13	13	13	11	13	14	13	16	15	17	167
		36·7	60·3	126·7	173·5	194·8	239·5	180·7	176·7	105·1	95·1	55·0	57·5	1501·6
Do. Mean of 45 yrs.		50·4	71·0	116·0	156·0	192·1	202·8	194·6	183·4	145·8	101·2	61·1	43·3	1517·7



## CAUSES

67	CAUSES	Persons	M	F	—1		1—2		2—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—60		60—65		65—75		75—80		80—85		85—		
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
23	Pneumonia ...	35	22	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	2	1	7	1	3	1	2	3	1	6	...	...	...	...
24	Bronchitis ...	32	17	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	3	9	2	1	...	...	...	...
25	Other Respiratory Diseases	12	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Ulcer Stomach & Duodenum	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	5	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis...	19	12	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Congenital Malformations	7	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Other Diseases	99	50	49	16	5	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3	8	3	4	1	4	5	7	5	5	8	3	8	...	...	
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	All other accidents	23	10	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Suicide	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
36	Homicide, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		1040	479	561	20	9	2	1	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	6	13	15	34	35	36	16	54	35	120	133	65	88	75	97	46	116	
Inward Transfers		75	29	46	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	4	3	4	3	2	4	4	5	13	1	6	3	8	...	...	...	...	
Outward Transfers		290	166	124	17	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	...	4	6	8	5	14	10	13	11	17	7	41	35	18	17	19	13	7	11	...	...	
Public Inst. (Residents) ...		384	222	162	14	8	1	1	1	3	2	1	...	2	3	3	2	5	9	9	20	21	22	7	24	9	56	33	27	23	25	20	14	19	...	...	

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1950

68

Cases Notified	At all Ages		Under 1		1—2		2—3		3—4		4—5		5—10		10—15		15—20		20—25		25—35		35—45		45—55		55—65		65 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Scarlet Fever ...	16	18	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	1	1	1	7	11	2	1	2	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Diphtheria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pneumonia ...	16	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	2	5	3	2	1	...	2	
Erysipelas ...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	3	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Meningococcal Infection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Measles ...	344	332	4	6	27	23	35	36	46	44	52	46	17	16	3	5	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Whooping Cough ...	61	63	6	11	10	3	12	10	10	10	9	7	12	19	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Malaria ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Food Poisoning ...	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	35	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	...	2	9	9	...	2	7	1	2	1	6	...	
Other Tuberculosis ...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL NOTIFIED	499	481	10	17	37	28	49	49	59	55	64	55	198	199	11	12	5	8	12	7	15	21	10	9	13	8	6	8	10	...	5

NOTE—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 9, an analysis of Deaths according to Age Periods on pages 65 and 67, and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on page 23.





